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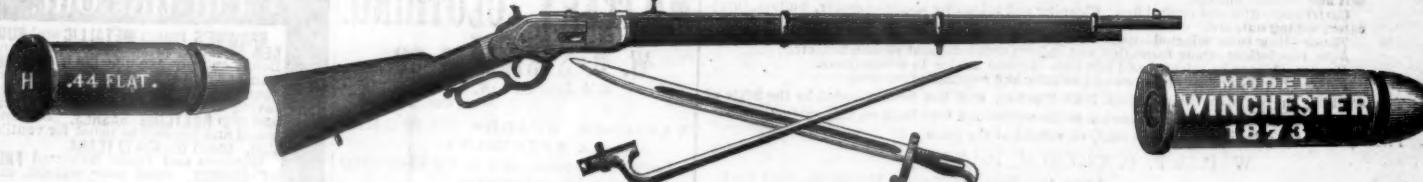
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 PART IV.—Instruments for estimating distance—the stadias, stadiometer, telemeter, etc.  
 PART V.—Target practice. Close firing—volley and file firing—skirmishing.  
 PART VI.—Periods of drill and classification of meets.  
 PART VII.—Practice at rifle ranges. Duties of officers, marksmen, sentries. Management of firing parties. Practice by large detachments. Precautions, Signals, etc.  
 PART VIII.—Targets—Sizes. Merits of different methods of marking—Hill, Scoble, and other butts. Iron and canvas targets compared. Dice, flags, etc.  
 PART IX.—Ranges—Rules for selecting and laying out of grounds. Butts behind targets—screens, flags, articles required on range.  
 APPENDIX—NATIONAL GUARD PRACTICE—Advantages of, and how to be carried on. Targets for aiming drill. Candle practice—arrangements and cartridges for. Distance drill—suggestions for. Individual practice on range.

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OLUME XIII.—NUMBER 8.  
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
President and Commander-in-Chief.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General;

G. O. No. 81, WASHINGTON, September 9, 1875.

The accompanying table of the price of clothing and equipage for the Army of the United States, with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment, and the money allowance therefor for each year, is approved and published for the information and guidance of all concerned. It will take effect on the first of January, 1876, and will remain in force until further orders.

Old-pattern clothing, when not invoiced as "new Uniform," will be charged at the prices fixed in G. O. No. 75, A.-G. O., 1871, and will be designated on the Return of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, as "old pattern."

responsible that the expenses do not exceed the remittances made, and they will, when necessary, reduce the allowance of fuel and forage in their commands accordingly.

General Orders No. 18, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1874, will govern as to allowances of rations and fuel.

The forage-ration will be—

For horses, fourteen pounds of hay and twelve pounds of oats, corn, or barley.

For mules, fourteen pounds of hay and nine pounds of oats, corn, or barley.

In special cases of hard service or exposure the Quartermaster-General may authorize the ration of grain to be increased not more than three pounds, when recommended by the Chief Quartermaster of a department or of an army in the field.

In barracks, twelve pounds of straw per month for bedding will be allowed to each man and company woman.

The allowance and change of straw for the sick is regulated by the Surgeon.

One hundred pounds per month is allowed for bedding to each horse and mule in public service.

G. O. No. 83, WASHINGTON, September 23, 1875.

General Orders No. 108, from this office, under date of August 5, 1874, is so far amended as to allow the Cavalry service fifteen rounds instead of ten of ball

as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private Edward Mayne, Signal Service, U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: First Lieutenants George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer; A. H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, Acting Signal Officer; J. A. Buchanan, Fourteenth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer; H. A. Reed, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer; Second Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer. First Lieutenant C. S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, Judge-Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court is authorized to sit without regard to hours.

Discharged.—Corporal Edward W. Sanborn, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

Private Cornelius Sigler, Company G, Third Artillery, who enlisted December 6, 1872; deserted April 24, 1873; apprehended September 6, 1875, and now in confinement at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will be released from confinement and restored to duty without trial on receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters are made: Major David Taylor is relieved from duty in the Department of California, to take effect upon his reporting at San Francisco, Cal., under S. O. No. 109, September 8, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty. So much of S. O. No. 187, September 16, 1875, from this office, as relates to Major William Arthur, is revoked, and he will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to duty. Major Charles M. Terrell, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and will take station at Detroit, Mich., and report by letter to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty. Major Charles J. Sprague will report in person to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to temporary duty. He will be relieved by the Division Commander in time to enable him to join his station in the Department of the Gulf by November 15, 1875.

So much of S. O. No. 152, July 26, 1875, from this office, as details First Lieutenant Frank M. Gibson, Seventh Cavalry, for duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is revoked.

On application of the Board of Commissioners and on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington is assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington City.

Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Boston, Mass., to attend and witness experimental firing on Nut Island, under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief of Ordnance. On the completion of the duty he will rejoin his station.

Assistant Surgeon Philip F. Harvey, now on leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, under S. O. No. 182, September 13, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is authorized to go beyond the limits of that Division.

Thursday, September 23.

1. The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced: Colonel D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster-General, on being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, will relieve Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, of his duties at Philadelphia, Penn. Colonel Van Vliet, on being relieved by Colonel Rucker, will report to the Quartermaster-General for duty as Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, and for such other duties as the Quartermaster-General may assign him. Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will report to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri November 1, 1875, for assignment to relieve Colonel Rucker as Chief Quartermaster of that Division. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General, on being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, will proceed, without delay to Jeffersonville, Ind., and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Elkin, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of the charge of the depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place. Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Perry, Deputy Quartermaster-General, on being relieved by Major Ludington, will report to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Tompkins as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. Major B. C. Hodges, Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding Officer District of New Mexico November 1, 1875, for assignment to relieve Captain J. M. Moore, Quartermaster, will report to the Lieutenant-General commanding Military Division of the Missouri November 1, 1875, for assignment to relieve Captain James Gillies, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties in Chicago, Ill. Major C. A. Reynolds, Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding Officer District of New Mexico November 1, 1875, for assignment to relieve Captain J. H. Belcher as Chief Quartermaster of that District. Special Orders No. 32, February 24, 1875, from this office, is so modified as to direct Major G. B. Dandy, Quartermaster, to report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to relieve Major B. C. Hodges, Quartermaster, of his duties at Buffalo, N. Y., October 25, 1875. Captain W. B. Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to relieve Captain C. W. Foster of his duties at Sioux City, Iowa, November 1, 1875. Captain James Gillies, Assistant Quartermaster, on being relieved by Major Moore, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty in charge of the depot at Cheyenne, Wyo. Captain W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster, on completion of the settlement of his accounts in Washington, will report to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty as Depot Quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas. Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, on being relieved by Captain Hughes, will report to the Com-

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91	91	91	91	91	91	91
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Number.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Great Coat, lined with blanket.	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44
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" without chevrons.	.....	.....	.....	9.75	9.68	9.68
Crescent, castle, shell and flame, bugle, castile, crescent, and wreath with letters U. S., for Forage Caps.	3	3	3	3	3	3
Letter, brass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blouse, lined.	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
" unlined.	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.31
Stable frock.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overalls.	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
Trousers, private, made.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	4.62	4.62
" unmade.	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Shirt, flannel.	65	65	65	65	65	65
Drawers.	31	34	34	34	34	34
Stockings, woolen.	46	46	46	46	46	46
" worsted.	16	16	16	16	16	16
Berlin Gloves.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Mittens, woolen.	3.18	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28
Boots, brass-screwed.	3.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17
Shoes.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
Buffalo Overshoes.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Arctic " buckle gaiters.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
" snow excluders.	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Blankets, woolen.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" rubber.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponchos, N. C. S.	83	83	83	83	83	83
Chevrons, N. C. S. and 1st sergeants'.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" sergeants'.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" corporals'.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" service, peace.	20	20	20	20	20	20
" war.	35	35	35	35	35	35
pioneers and farriers.	.....	.....	.....	78	78	78
device for Signal Corps.	.....	.....	.....	39	39	39
Stripes for trousers, N. C. S.	31	31	32	31	31	31
" sergeants'.	.....	.....	.....	54	54	54
" corporals'.	.....	.....	17	25	17	17

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Dark-blue cloth, 6.4 (old stock), \$2.65 per yard. Sky-blue kersey (old stock), 6.4, \$1.90 per yard. Dark-blue flannel, 6.4, \$1.20 per yard.

Dark-blue cloth, 6.4 (new), \$2.57 per yard.

Overcoats lined with blanket or cloth, Buffalo or Arctic overshoes, and woolen mittens, will be issued as provided for in General Orders No. 10, A.-G. O., 1875.

Prices at which Camp and Garrison Equipage will be charged in case of loss or damage.

ARTICLES.	AM'NT.	ARTICLES.	AM'NT.
Iron bunk, without slats	\$4.50	Tent, hospital complete	\$55.08
Bedrock, double.	1.66	" wall, complete...	25.79
" single.	1.51	" common, complete	9.68
Mosquito bar	75	bedroll, complete	3.32
Iron pot.	82	flag, garrison	72.70
Camp kettle.	44	" storm,	21.00
Axe and sling.	1.18	" halliards, garrison	20
Hatchet and sling.	64	" and storm.	1.90
Spade.	61	" reckoning...	4.67
Shovel.	59	" halliards, recruit	1.18
Pick-axe.	74	Colors, National, artil	27.56
Drum, complete.	3.45	lery and infantry	27.56
Trumpet, complete.	1.85	Standard for mounted	34.45
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Company books, set.	3.59	Camp color	.79
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Regimental books, set.	7.56	Scrubbing brush	2.00
Target Practice book.	23	Cora broom	.53

G. O. No. 82, WASHINGTON, September 20, 1875.

General Orders No. 22, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 18, 1875, is hereby modified so far as to restore, from 1st instant, the allowances of fuel and forage prescribed by orders and regulations in force prior to the issue of said General Orders No. 22, 1875. The expenses on such account must, however, be kept within the appropriations granted therefor.

Division and Department Commanders will be held

ammunition per month for target practice, this number to be divided between the carbine and revolver at the discretion of the commanding officer. No greater allowance can be authorized on account of the insufficiency of the appropriations for the manufacture of metallic ammunition.

G. O. No. 84, WASHINGTON, September 24, 1875.

The military post known as Columbus Arsenal, Ohio, is hereby transferred to the General Recruiting Service for depot purposes. The transfer will take place October 1, 1875, after which the post will be known as "Columbus Barracks." The Government property pertaining to the post, excepting such stores as are now awaiting disposition under the orders of the Chief of Ordnance, will be turned over by the Ordnance officer in charge of the arsenal to First Lieutenant James A. Haughey, Twenty-first Infantry, Recruiting officer, who will take charge of the same until further instructions from this office. During the necessary time to complete the shipment of the Ordnance stores and other duties in connection with the arsenal, the Ordnance officer in charge will continue to occupy his present quarters.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending September 27, 1875.

Wednesday, September 22.

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Whipple, Va., on the 24th day of September, 1875, or

manding General Department of the South for assignment to duty as Post Quartermaster at Charleston, S. C. Captain S. F. Barstow, Assistant Quartermaster, on return to duty, at the expiration of his sick-leave of absence, will report to the Commanding General Department of the South for assignment to duty as Post Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C. Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster, on being relieved by Major Reynolds, will report to the Commanding General Department of the South to relieve Captain C. A. Allgood, Military Store-keeper, of his duties at Columbia, S. C. Captain Allgood, on being relieved by Captain Belcher, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty at San Antonio, Texas. Captain G. A. Hull, Military Store-keeper, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri November 1, 1875, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

By direction of the President, and in conformity with section 1246, Revised Statutes, a Board to Retire Disabled Officers will convene in Washington on October 11, proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the Board: Colonel W. H. Emory, Fifth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonels Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry; W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry; Surgeons James Simons and Dallas Bache; Captain Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, Recorder.

*Discharged.*—Recruit John McCann, Mounted Service, U. S. Army, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., without character, to date June 1, 1875; Private Frank B. Woodbury, General Service, U. S. Army, Fort Whipple, Va.

*Transferred.*—Private Andrew Berger, K, Fifteenth Infantry, now at Fort Wingate, N. M., to K, Eighth Cavalry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Friday, September 24, 1875.]

Saturday, September 25.

*Transferred.*—Private Adolph Brand, General Service, U. S. Army, now in confinement at Atlanta, Ga., to B, Second Infantry.

Leave of absence for one year on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Post Chaplain Dudley Chase (Camp Halleck, Nev.), with permission to leave the Department of California.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth Infantry (Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas), with permission to leave the Department of Texas.

Commissary Sergeant William Roberts, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will proceed without delay to West Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Ordnance Sergeant Martin Canavan, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Scammel, Me., and will proceed to Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and assume the duties of Ordnance Sergeant at that post. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

*Discharged.*—Privates Geo W. Elmer, General Service, U. S. A., Fort Whipple, Va.; Chas. Camp, A, 21st Infantry, now with his command; Corporal Jefferson McIlwain, alias Charles Smith, D, Twenty-second Infantry, now with his command.

Monday, September 27.

Leave of absence is granted the following-named officers: First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry (Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming Territory), for eight months; Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry (Camp Sheridan, Nebraska), for six months.

First Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, will report without delay to the commanding officer Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for the Fifteenth Infantry, in the Department of the Missouri. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

Musician Peter Blair, Company H, Second Artillery, now at Fort McHenry, Maryland, is transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and will be assigned to a company of infantry requiring a drummer. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, in S. O. No. 130, June 30, 1875, from this office, is extended seven months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, First Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers, will report to Major H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, New York, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 66, Washington, September 21, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, June 18, 1875, and of which Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried: Captain Andrew K. Long, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Additional Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Finding, of the Charge "Guilty." Of the Additional Charge and Specification "Not Guilty." Sentence, "To be suspended from rank and all pay except one hundred and fifty dollars per month for the period of three months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders."

While the proceedings in the foregoing case of Captain Andrew K. Long, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, are sufficiently regular to be of valid effect, and are therefore approved, there are several errors to be noted: one in the action of the court upon a challenge to a member on the ground that he was a material witness for the prosecution. No evidence was offered that he was such, yet without inquiring of him whether he was at all biased from any previous knowledge of the facts at issue, the court decided in favor of the challenge. Courts should, of course, incline to liberality in accepting every reasonable cause of challenge, but the admission of an objection without any

reason shown, beyond a mere supposition or prejudice of the prisoner, tends in effect to introduce into Courts-martial the allowance of peremptory challenge—a practice wholly unknown to our military code. There are several erroneous rulings by the court on objections to the admission of testimony, one of which will be noticed: A witness for the defence, in answer to an interrogatory as to the character of the accused, stated that it was good. The Judge-Advocate having asked, "Whom have you heard give the accused a good character?" a member of the court objected to the question as "exceptional and discourteous to the witness, who speaks only of his own observation," and the objection was sustained. It should have been overruled. The character of the accused might be inquired of according to his general reputation. The proper question was not as to the personal knowledge of the witness, but as to the general reputation of the accused. The finding under the first charge upon the second and sixth specifications, in so far as no criminality is attached to the offence of which the accused is found guilty, is disapproved. The finding under the additional charge is disapproved, as the evidence is regarded as fully establishing the offence therein charged. The findings, with above exceptions, are approved. The sentence is confirmed, though the punishment imposed is deemed entirely inadequate to the offence of the accused. Captain Long, Commissary of Subsistence, and a disbursing officer of the U. S. Army, is found guilty of betting at cards—an offence so grave that when it came to the knowledge of his commanding officer it became the duty of that officer, under the Army Regulations, at once to suspend Captain Long's functions as a disbursing officer and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and to immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department. For this offence Captain Long merits and receives the just censure of the reviewing authority. Captain Long is also found guilty of being under the influence of liquor in the billiard room of the post trader, where he played a game of cards for money, and of using abusive language to the post trader and threatening to hurt him or do him bodily harm; and at another time of behaving in the same room in a very boisterous and violent manner and using profane and indecent words. Conduct so disreputable tends to deprive officers of the Army of that public respect and consideration which has been one of the most valued rewards of their arduous service; and Captain Long is advised that he owes it not only to himself but to his brother officers to conduct himself hereafter in such a manner as may entitle him to the respect of respectable people.

G. C. M. O. No. 67, Washington, September 21, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Mobile Barracks, Mobile, Ala., July 20, 1875, and of which Colonel G. Penneyacker, Sixteenth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried: First Lieutenant Robert W. Bard, Second Infantry. Charge—"Drunkenness on duty." Additional Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Finding, of the Charge and Specification "Not Guilty." Of the Additional Charge "Guilty." Sentence, "To be dismissed the service." In conformity with the 106th Article of War, the record in the foregoing case has been transmitted by the Department Commander to the Secretary of War, and by him submitted to the President. The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. In consideration of the recommendation of the accused to the clemency of the reviewing authority by five of the eight members of the court, and of his military services, the sentence is commuted to "suspension from rank and command for the period of one year, with confinement to the limits of the post as the Commanding General Department of the South may designate, and a forfeiture of all his pay except one hundred dollars per month during that period."

#### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W.T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.  
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for one month, granted First Lieutenant Thomas G. Troxel, Seventeen Infantry, by S. O. No. 142, Headquarters Department of Dakota, 1875; and extended one month by S. O. No. 85, c. s., Headquarters Division of the Missouri, is further extended one month. (S. O. No. 53, Sept. 23.)  
2. Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned—approved by the Regimental and Department Commanders—the following transfers in the Seventeenth Infantry are announced: Second Lieutenant George H. Roach, from Company G to Company E, vice Second Lieutenant Henry P. Walker, from Company E to Company G. (Ibid.)

3. Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned—approved by the Regimental and Department Commanders—the following transfers in the Twentieth Infantry are announced: First Lieutenant William R. Maize, from Company F to Company I, vice First Lieutenant Paul Harwood, from Company I to Company F. (Ibid.)

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan : Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur : Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for ten days was September 18 granted First Lieut. J. B. Guthrie (Vicksburg, Miss.)

Third Infantry.—The commanding officer of Holly Springs, Miss., was September 22 ordered to send Sergeant Charles Deuschie, of Company H, Third Infantry, to the Post Hospital at Jackson Barracks, La., for treatment.

Pay Department.—Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 20 ordered to proceed to Holly Springs, Miss., on public business; thence to Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., and Baton Rouge Barracks, La., and pay the troops at those points up to August 31, 1875. After performing this duty Major Glenn will return to his station in New Orleans.

Second Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Colon Augur, A. D. C., was September 20 ordered to accompany the Department commander on a visit of inspection to Holly Springs, Miss., and thence to Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., and Baton Rouge, La., thence to his station in New Orleans.

Baton Rouge Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, La., September 27. The following officers of the Thirteenth Infantry were detailed for

the court: Captains F. E. DeCourcy, Gustavus M. Bascom, Benjamin H. Rogers; First Lieutenants Harry G. Cavenaugh, James Fornance, Second Lieutenants Mitchell F. Jamar, Samuel N. Holmes. Second Lieutenant George R. Cecil, Judge-Advocate.

Holly Springs.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Holly Springs, Miss. Detail for the court: Captains Jacob F. Kent, John H. Page, Edward Moale, Charles Hobart, and Second Lieutenant Fayette W. Ross, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenants Benj. H. Gilman and Edmund L. Fletcher, Thirteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was September 23 granted Captain Loomis L. Langdon (Fort Barrancas, Fla.)

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry : Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at St. Paul, Minn., and of which Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried: Captain Louis H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specification alleged improper conduct with a servant girl. Finding, "Not Guilty," but "Guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Sentence, "To be suspended from rank and pay, excepting fifty dollars per month, for the period of one year, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be serving during the same period." The sentence is approved by General Terry in G. O. No. 51, and the court dissolved.

In a subsequent order, G. O. No. 56, September 7, General Terry says: "It having been brought to the knowledge of the Department Commander that the forfeiture of pay imposed upon Captain L. H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, by the sentence of a General Court, published in G. O. No. 51, c. s., from Department Headquarters, will fall heavily upon those who are dependent upon Captain Sanger for support, the Department Commander directs that so much of the sentence as relates to Captain Sanger's pay be mitigated to a forfeiture of twenty-five dollars per month for the period of one year. The Department Commander desires it to be understood that this action is not taken in consequence of any feeling on his part that the original sentence was out of proportion to the offence of which Captain Sanger was found guilty. In his judgment, the court was very lenient when it imposed that sentence upon him, and the sole motive of the Department Commander in his present action is his unwillingness to inflict upon innocent persons any other pain than that which they must inevitably suffer from Captain Sanger's conduct." (G. O. No. 56, September 7.)

General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., September 30, for the trial of Corporal John McDermott, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel T. L. Crittenden; First Lieutenants W. P. Rogers, Robert Cairns; Second Lieutenants D. H. Brush, Alexander Ogle, W. A. Mann. Captain C. E. Bennett, Judge-Advocate.

The commanding officer Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., was September 20 ordered to cause Sergeant James White, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, to be relieved from duty at Camp Hancock and ordered to join his company at Fort Rice.

Reservation re-located.—G. O. No. 55, Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., September 6, 1875, announce that the United States military reservation of Fort Ripley, Minn., has been re-located by Executive Order, dated August 2, 1875. The land included in the old reservation and excluded in the new, and the entire reserve on the east bank of the Mississippi River will be held by the War Department until disposed of in accordance with the Act of Congress approved February 28, 1873.

Seventh Cavalry.—The commanding officer Fort Randall, D. T., was September 23 directed to cause Chas. Coyne (insane), late a private of Company H, to be sent under proper guard to Washington, D. C.

Commissary Department.—Captain Charles McClure, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Sioux City, Iowa, will, on the 28th instant and on the 6th proximo, proceed thence to Yankton, D. T., on public business connected with his duties in his department; and, on each occasion, upon completion of such business will return to his proper station.

Seventh Infantry.—The commanding officer Fort Shaw, M. T., was September 20 ordered to cause Private Michael Granville, Company D, to be sent under proper guard to Washington, D. C., for admission to the government asylum for the insane.

The telegram to the commanding officer District of Montana, directing that necessary arrangements be made for the transportation, etc., of one hundred recruits for the Seventh Infantry, from Carroll to Camp Baker, M. T., or such other points in the district as he might designate, thence to be distributed to companies, was confirmed September 20, and telegraphic instructions sent to the commanding officer of the Middle District of the Department, directing that upon arrival at Fort Rice, D. T., of the three companies of the Seventh Cavalry (A, E, and H), now en route thereto from Fort Randall, one of them—Captain Bentee's company (H)—take station at that post, relieving Captain Hart's company (C); that Company C upon being relieved proceed with the other two companies (A and E), to Fort Abraham Lincoln and there take station; that upon arrival at Fort Abraham Lincoln these three companies, Captain Yates's company (F) be relieved

from duty thereat, and proceed to Fort Totten, D. T., and there take station.

The proceedings of the Garrison Court martial which convened at Camp Baker, M. T., in the cases of Musicians G. C. Berry and John Rafferty and Privates Matthias Efferts and H. S. Groff, Company E, Private William Flood, Company F, Private Thomas Harrington, Company A, and Private Frank McHugh, Company G, Seventh Infantry, were September 25 set aside as void for the reason that the men named were jointly arraigned and tried by the court, while there is nothing to indicate that they committed joint offence or that they could be legally charged in joinder.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry.*—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant Alfred Reynolds (Fort Totten, D. T.), by par. 3, S. O. No. 62, c. s., Headquarters Fort Totten, D. T., was September 25 extended one month.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 24 granted Captain J. S. McNaught, Twentieth Infantry (Fort Pembina, D. T.)

*First Infantry.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sully, D. T., October 14, for the trial of Private Thomas Murphy, Company F, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major H. M. Lazelle; Captains R. H. Offley, Leslie Smith, T. M. Tolman; First Lieutenants John Hamilton, D. F. Callinan, Thomas Sharp, G. S. Jennings; Second Lieutenants Matthew Markland and H. T. Reed.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon B. D. Taylor was September 25 relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and assigned to duty at Fort Rice, D. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon S. J. Allen, who upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Stevenson, D. T., and report to the commanding officer for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon A. C. Bergen, whose contract will, at his own request, be then annulled.

*Judge-Advocate's Department.*—Leave of absence for one month was September 20 granted Major T. F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army (St. Paul, Minn.), with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days.

*Sixth Infantry.*—Captain D. H. Murdock, having reported en route to join his station from leave of absence, was September 20 placed on duty in St. Paul, awaiting the arrival of a detachment of recruits for the Seventh Infantry, with which he will report for duty on its arrival at Fort Snelling, to accompany it thence to his station, Fort Buford, D. T.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Wagner, Sixth Infantry, having reported en route to join his regiment, was September 20 placed on duty in St. Paul awaiting the arrival of a detachment of recruits for the Seventh Infantry, with which he will report for duty on its arrival at Fort Snelling, and accompany it thence to his station, Fort Buford, D. T.

Paras. 4 and 9, S. O. No. 182, was September 25 so modified as to direct Captain D. H. Murdock and Second Lieutenant A. L. Wagner, Sixth Infantry, to accompany the detachment of recruits for the Seventh Infantry, to Carroll, M. T., and return thence to their proper station, Fort Buford, D. T.

*Black Hills.*—A number of the recently returned Black Hillers who had reached Yankton from Fort Randall, met for the purpose of giving a formal expression to their feelings about men and things. Mr. Geo. Loper was made chairman of the meeting, and A. R. Miller, secretary. A series of resolutions prepared and presented by Mr. A. H. Hill, were passed as follows:

*Resolved.* That our heartfelt thanks and lasting gratitude are due to Colonel F. W. Benten and the men of his command, who accompanied us on our homeward march, for their unremitting kindness and courtesy toward us, and a thousand valuable favors voluntarily and respectfully bestowed; that the gallant commander and his worthy men will ever hold a high place in our esteem and a sacred spot in our affections.

*Resolved.* That we feel under deep obligations to the Quartermaster at Fort Randall, Captain Pierce, for his disinterested and kind-hearted efforts to relieve our necessities and assist us on our journey.

*Resolved.* That the route from the Black Hills to Fort Randall for loaded wagons on account of the abundance of good wholesome water, convenient timber and superior grass, is preferable to any route to the Black Hills we are acquainted with; and with the bridging of five or six small streams would be in our opinion the best route attainable.

*Resolved.* That our confidence in the mineral resources of the Black Hills is unabated—that gold exists there in paying quantities—and we declare our purpose to return there prepared to engage in mining just as soon as we can do so under authority of law.

W. B. LONG, GEO. LOPER, J. A. LOPER, ROGER GAFFNER, A. H. HALE, SAM. THOMAS, JAMES QUIGLEY, WILLIAM TILLSON, A. R. MILLER.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

*Brigadier-General John Pope:* Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

*Fort Leavenworth, Kas.*—A Board of Officers, to consist of—Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U. S. Army; Major D. G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army; Captain A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., were September 18 ordered to meet at once to examine the subject of sewerage for the post, depot, and prison at this place. The Board will make immediate recommendation whether a general system of sewerage, to include the prison, depot, and post, is best and most within the means available for the purpose, or whether a separate system for each, using for the purpose, where drainage into the river cannot be conveniently obtained, a system of cesspools properly arranged and at proper distances from the garrison, is most available. A detailed report and recommendation will be required. The junior member of the Board will record the proceedings.

*Medical Department.*—Hospital Steward T. G. Underwood, U. S. Army, was September 23 ordered to Camp Supply, I. T., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

*Fifth Infantry.*—Captain E. P. Ewers was September 21 relieved from duty as member of the Board of Officers appointed for the examination of candidates

for the appointment of Second Lieutenant U. S. Army, and Major D. G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, was detailed as member.

Second Lieutenant T. M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, was September 24 relieved from duty at Fort Gibson, I. T., and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty with his company. Lieutenant Woodruff will take charge of and conduct such enlisted men of Company B as are now at Fort Gibson, I. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, their proper station.

*Nineteenth Infantry.*—First Lieutenant C. T. Withehill was September 21 relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at the Cantonment North Fork Red River, Texas.

Upon the recommendation of his company and post commanders, the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial in the case of Private George Seymour, Company K, Nineteenth Infantry, has been remitted, and Private Seymour released and returned to duty.

*Pay Department.*—Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster U. S. Army, being unable from want of funds to pay the troops at Fort Riley, Kansas, will, after procuring the necessary funds from the Chief Paymaster of the Department, proceed, without delay, from Leavenworth City to Fort Riley, Kansas, and pay the troops stationed at that post. Upon completion of this duty Major Potter will rejoin his station.

*Fifth Cavalry.*—Sergeant John Hamilton, Company D, and two privates, Fifth Cavalry, having completed the duty assigned them (to conduct military convicts to the military prison) were September 22 ordered to proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, their proper station.

Captain R. H. Montgomery, Fifth Cavalry, having performed the duty assigned him was September 22 ordered to rejoin his proper station.

*Fort Garland.*—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Garland, C. T., October 11th. Detail for the court: Captains Horace Jewett, Fifteenth Infantry, and Simon Snyder, Fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt, U. S. Army; Captain A. P. Caraher and First Lieutenant J. W. Pullman, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant D. J. Gibbon, Ninth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant George E. Pond, Eighth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

*Sabers.*—As the sword no longer forms part of the equipment of a sergeant of infantry, post commanders, as well as the company commanders of the different infantry regiments serving at posts east of New Mexico, will, without delay, turn it to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, all non-commissioned officers' swords for which they may be responsible. (Vide G. O. No. 77, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 6, 1875.) Post commanders and commanding officers of infantry companies stationed in the District of New Mexico will turn in the non-commissioned officers' swords for which they are responsible to the Fort Union Arsenal, N. M. (Circular, September 28.)

*Fort Sill.*—A General Court-martial was September 24 appointed to meet at Fort Sill, I. T., October 4th. First Lieutenant William J. Kyle, Eleventh Infantry, and the following officers of the Fourth Cavalry were detailed for the court: Captains Edward M. Heyl and Sebastian Gunther; First Lieutenants Hanson H. Crews and Henry Sweeney; Second Lieutenants John A. McKinney and Matthew Leeper, Jr.; Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Dorst, Judge-Advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

*Brigadier-General George Crook:* Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

*Quartermaster's Department.*—Captain A. G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, was September 16 ordered to proceed to Clinton, Iowa, and return, on public business.

*Fourteenth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 16 granted Captain James Kennington.

*Ninth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for one month, to take effect after November 1, 1875, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was September 16 granted Second Lieutenant J. McB. Stembel.

*Fort Fetterman.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Fetterman, W. T., September 27. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry; Captains Frederick Van Vliet, Third Cavalry; Samuel P. Ferris, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenants Gerhard L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry; Adolphus H. von Luettwitz, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Rufus P. Brown and Charles W. Mason, Fourth Infantry. Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson, Medical Department, Judge-Advocate.

*Target Practice.*—The following instructions relative to target practice are substituted for the instructions on the subject heretofore issued from these headquarters:

1. Troops will be exercised in target practice once a week on such day (Sunday excepted), as may be best suited to the interests of the service.

2. Until perfect steadiness and a correct aim are attained, men will be required to practice at short range, usually not to exceed thirty yards, the piece being in rest, and the body in such position as will best secure the desired results; but, with this exception, the range and manner of firing may be varied by the commanding officer, in his discretion, the commanding officer of the post or detachment being held responsible that all the men in his command are properly instructed, and have a reasonable degree of proficiency in the use of the arms with which they are provided.

3. Uniform targets will be provided, and name of the man making the best firing will be publicly announced after each practice, and his name entered upon the reports rendered to these headquarters, the size of the target and range being carefully noted.

4. Reports of the firing will be rendered weekly to the post commander by company commanders, and a consolidated monthly report will be sent to these head-

quarters by the post commander, on the last day of each month. These company and consolidated reports will show, by name, the best shot, number of shots fired, number of hits, and average distance of hits from centre of target. At the foot of each consolidated monthly report the post commander will add such remarks in regard to the arms and ammunition as may have been rendered necessary or proper by the practice. (G. O. No. 16, September 24.)

*Corps of Engineers.*—Captain W. S. Stanton, Chief Engineer of the Department, was September 23 ordered to proceed via Red Cloud Agency, to Fort Laramie on business connected with certain surveys and with the construction of the bridge over the North Platte River at that post. Having performed this duty, Captain Stanton will return to his station in Omaha. Private Jacob D. Link, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Laramie and report to Captain Stanton.

*Twenty-third Infantry.*—The instructions of the 9th inst., from these headquarters to the commanding officer of Fort Hartsuff, to send a commissioned officer to these headquarters and return to Fort Hartsuff, on public business, and under which Second Lieutenant Charles H. Heyl was detailed by the commanding officer of Fort Hartsuff on the 12th inst., for the duty specified, were September 22 confirmed.

*Commissary Department.*—The telegraphic instructions of the 20th inst., from these headquarters, charging Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, commanding Fort D. A. Russell, with the temporary supervision of the Subsistence Depot at Cheyenne, and directing Captain Andrew K. Long, C. S., Depot Commissary of Subsistence at that station to turn over all public property and funds for which he is responsible to Captain George K. Brady, Twenty-third Infantry, were September 22 confirmed. Captain George K. Brady, Twenty-third Infantry, is appointed A. C. S., and is assigned to duty as Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Cheyenne.

*Third Cavalry.*—Major John V. Du Bois was September 22 detailed as an additional member of the General Court-martial instituted by Par. 1, S. O. No. 85, c. s., from these headquarters.

*Fourth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was September 25 granted Captain William S. Collier.

*Fort Laramie.*—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, W. T., October 14. Detail for the court: Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonels Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry, and John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry; Majors Nathan A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry; Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry; James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry; Eugene M. Baker, Second Cavalry; John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry; Montgomery Bryant, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain Anson Mills, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant Leonard Hay, Adjutant Ninth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

*Medical Department.*—Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Assistant Surgeon M. W. Wood, Medical Department, was September 25 relieved from temporary duty at Camp Douglas, U. T., and will proceed to Camp Sheridan, Neb., and report to the commanding officer of that station for duty as Post Surgeon.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

*Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:* Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

*Signal Service.*—Corporal James E. Cairns, Signal Service, having reported, was September 17 ordered to proceed to Denison, Texas, reporting upon arrival to First Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, in charge.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor, U. S. Army, was September 14 ordered to report to the commanding officer Post of San Antonio, Texas, as Post Surgeon. This assignment to date September 1, 1875.

*Tenth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of one month, was September 14 granted Colonel H. B. Clitz (Fort Mc Kavett, Texas), upon the return of Major T. M. Anderson.

*Tenth Cavalry.*—First Lieutenant L. H. Orleman was September 14 detailed as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 149, c. s., from Department Headquarters, vice First Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh Infantry, relieved, and Captain A. S. B. Keyes and First Lieutenant J. T. Morrison detailed as additional members of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 4, of same Orders.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell:* Headqrs, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell:* Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

*Second Artillery.*—Leave of absence for one month and ten days was September 20 granted Captain Carle A. Woodruff (Raleigh, N. C.)

*First Artillery.*—The leave of absence for ten days granted First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Adjutant, was September 18 extended five days.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Summerville, S. C., September 23d, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain Richard H. Jackson; First Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, Regimental Quartermaster; First Lieutenants Daniel D. Wheeler and Clermont L. Best, Jr.; Second Lieutenants John Pope, Jr., and J. T. Honeycutt. Captain William L. Haskin, Judge-Advocate.

First Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., First Artillery, has been detailed as a member of the General Court-martial convened at St. Augustine, Fla.,

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Columbia, S. C., September 23d, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain Richard L. Morris and Wm. H. McLaughlin; First Lieutenants Charles R. Paul and Michael Leahy; Second Lieutenants Frank H. Barnhart, John H. Todd and George L. Turner. First Lieutenant James H. Baldwin, Regimental Quartermaster, Judge-Advocate.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Wm. C. McFarland, was September 15 ordered to proceed to Lebanon, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary Court-martial duty.

**Colonel G. Pennypacker, Sixteenth Infantry,** was September 15 ordered to proceed to Lebanon, Ky., and inspect certain public property at that post reported as requiring the action of an inspector.

**Commissary Subsistence Department.**—Captain Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, was September 15 ordered to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, on business connected with the Subsistence Department.

**Pay Department.**—Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster U. S. Army, will pay the troops stationed at Forts Johnston and Macon, Raleigh and Morgantown, North Carolina; Summerville, Columbia, Yorkville and Greenville, South Carolina; Augusta Arsenal and Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia, and St. Augustine, Florida, on the muster and pay rolls of August 31, 1875, and Major Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster U. S. Army, will pay the troops stationed at Lebanon, Lancaster, and Frankfort, Kentucky.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending September 27, 1875: Captain Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery; Major J. J. Dana, Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Captains S. M. Whitside, Sixth Cavalry; J. R. Kelly, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenants C. A. Tingle and E. M. Weaver, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenants Chas. H. Clark, First Artillery; H. P. Walker, Seventh Infantry; Major A. B. Carey, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant J. E. Macklin, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenants W. W. Cooke, Seventh Cavalry; John McClellan, Fifth Artillery; Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant J. M. Gore, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenant T. W. Custer, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. R. McAuliffe, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Lewis Smith, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon F. L. B. Monroe, U. S. Army.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for two months—on surgeon's certificate of disability—was September 22 granted Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Phillips, U. S. Army (Fort Ontario, N. Y.).

Leave of absence for one month was September 21 granted Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army (Fort McHenry, Md.).

**Third Artillery.**—Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 24 granted First Lieutenant John B. Eaton (Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.)

**Second Artillery.**—Lieutenant-Colonel William H. French was ordered September 25 to make a thorough inspection of the post and garrison of Fort Foote and Fort McHenry, Md.

**Pay Department.**—Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, was September 25 assigned to temporary duty in New York City.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Leave of absence for ten days was September 27 granted First Lieutenant J. Estcourt Sawyer (Fort Preble, Me.)

Leave of absence for twenty days was September 25 granted Second Lieutenant W. H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery (Madison Barracks, N. Y.)

Leave of absence for ten days was September 23 granted Captain Francis L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery (Fort Trumbull, Conn.)

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month—to take effect on the return to Fort Wayne of one of the officers now on leave—was September 23 granted First Lieutenant Cornelius C. Cusick (Fort Wayne, Mich.)

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

**Fourth Artillery.**—A detachment of one sergeant, three corporals, and thirteen privates of Company M, Presidio, were ordered September 18 to proceed to and report for duty at Sitka, Alaska T., via Fort Vancouver, by the steamer of the 25th instant. Any enlisted men at the Presidio for companies of the Fourth Artillery, serving in the Department of the Columbia, will be sent with this detachment. Captain John Egan, Fourth Artillery, will take command of the detachment. On completion of this duty Captain Egan will return to his proper station. The commanding officer of Angel Island was September 15 ordered to send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., in charge of Capt. Egan all enlisted men at his post for the Twenty-first Infantry, and companies of the First Cavalry in the Department of the Columbia.

**Inspector-General's Department.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I. G., was September 14 ordered to proceed to Benicia Arsenal and Barracks, Cal., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers. On completion of this duty he will return to his station in San Francisco.

**First Cavalry.**—So much of S. O. No. 98, as directs Company G, First Cavalry, to proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., was September 15 revoked. The company will remain at Camp Bidwell, Cal.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**First Cavalry.**—Company A, First Cavalry, in command of Captain Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry, now en route from Camp Bidwell, Cal., to Elko, Nev., was September 13 ordered to return to its station at Camp Bidwell, Cal.

**Fourth Artillery.**—The movement of Company M, Fourth Artillery, directed in S. O. No. 101, c. s., from Department Headquarters, was Sept. 9 suspended.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet in San Francisco, September 29, for the trial of Captain E. A. Bancroft, Fourth Artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonels Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery; Orlando B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson D. Nelson; Twelfth Infantry; Major Charles H. Morgan, Captains John Mendenhall and George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery. Major H. P. Curtis, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Instead of proceeding to Camp McDermitt, Nev., as directed in par. 2, S. O. No. 99, c. s., from Department Headquarters, Company G, was September 9 ordered to continue its march to Camp Bidwell, Cal., and take post at that place.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Brevet Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward Chas. Anderson was September 13 relieved from duty at Camp Harney, Oregon, and ordered to Fort Vancouver, W. T.

**Pay Department.**—Major Joseph H. Eaton, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster, was September 17 ordered to pay the troops to include the muster of August 31, 1875, at Fort Townsend, W. T. On completion of this duty Major Eaton will rejoin his station.

**Fourth Artillery.**—In compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated September 4, 1875, the following promotion is announced: Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, Company L, Sitka, Alaska, to be First Lieutenant, August 13, 1875, vice Newkirk, dismissed, which carries him to Company F, at post same.

**Fort Vancouver.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Vancouver, Wash. T. Detail for the court: Major R. H. Alexander, Surgeon; Captains William McC. Netterville, and Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenants William F. Spurquin, Twenty-first Infantry, R. Q. M.; Frederick C. Ainsworth, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieutenants Joseph W. Duncan and Charles E. S. Wood, Twenty-first Infantry, First Lieutenant George W. Evans, Twenty-first Infantry, Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

**First Cavalry.**—A Board of officers to consist of Captain David Perry, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, A. A. Q. M. (post Quartermaster); First Lieutenant Henry N. Moss, First Cavalry, were ordered to assemble at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., September 20, to inspect and purchase 83 horses for Companies E, F, H, L, and M, and a Board to consist of—Major John Green, Captain Charles Bendire, First Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, A. A. Q. M. (post Quartermaster), to assemble at Camp Harney, Oregon, September 27, to inspect and purchase 18 horses for Company K, and a Board to consist of—Captain James Jackson, First Lieutenant John Q. Adams, A. A. Q. M. (post Quartermaster), and Second Lieutenant George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, to assemble at Fort Klamath, Oregon, September 27, to inspect and purchase 10 horses for Company B.

Post Order No. 112, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., September 7, 1875, directing the post commander, Major Elmer Otis, First Cavalry, to proceed to Portland, Oregon, on business connected with the Department commander, was confirmed September 11.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Brevet Major-General August V. Keutz:** Headquarters, Prescott.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Major Henry R. Mizner was September 9 assigned to the command of Fort Yuma, California.

**Pay Department.**—Major D. Taylor, Paymaster, was September 4 directed to proceed without delay, to pay the troops stationed at Camps Lowell, Bowie, Grant, San Carlos, and Apache, A. T., to include the muster of August 31.

**Base Ball.**—The Warrens, of Fort Warren, have abandoned the diamond turf for the season, having played 30 games with some of the best clubs of Boston; winning 20 and lost 10. Three games were forfeited to the Warrens, the clubs not appearing. One of your base ball correspondents claiming the championship of the Army, the Warrens would like to know if he can show as good a record; before claiming the championship he ought to have sent a record of his games.

The first regular match game of the Lost Nine B. B. Club, composed of members of Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, was played September 22, at Cheyenne, with the Wyoming B. B. Club, with the following result:

	LOST NINE.	O. R.	WYOMING.	O. R.
McLane, 1st b.	9 5	Durbin, 1st f.	2 2	
Fitzpatrick, c. f.	1 4	Maston, 3d b.	2 2	
Reilly, 2d c.	2 3	Murray, 2d b.	2 2	
Doyle, ss	3 1	Toby, c. f.	1 1	
Erb, c.	1 3	Lennard, 1st b.	1 1	
Talbot, p.	2 2	Palmer, l. f.	1 1	
Hennessey, 1. f.	1 3	Hulbut, p.	1 1	
Clark, 3d b.	4 0	Fox, ss	2 2	
McGuire, r. f.	2 2	Lowe, c.	3 0	
Total.....	16 23	Total.....	16 15	
Innings.....	1st 2d 3d 4th 5th			
Lost Nine.....	5 9 1 2 6-23			
Wyoming.....	6 2 2 3 2-15			

Umpire—Mr. Howard, of Cheyenne.  
Scorers—Sergt Harry Drove, of Company H, Mr. Williams, of Cheyenne.

Time of game—Two hours 35 minutes.

Owing to darkness the game was called at the close of the 5th inning.

An interesting game of base ball was played at Fort McKavett, Texas, September 12, between Company C and Company E, Tenth Infantry, with the following result:

COMPANY C.		R.	COMPANY E.		R.
Bally (Co. I), c.	1	Glenn (Bugler), ss.	2		
Pfister (Co. B, Corp), 3d b.	2	Church, 3d b.	2		
Skidmore (band), 3d b.	1	Long (Sergt), 1. f.	1		
Watts, p.	2	Duginga, c. f.	2		
Harrington, 1st b.	4	Moulton, 3d b.	2		
Parker (Bugler), ss.	3	McMullen, r. f.	2		
Phelan, c. f.	0	Beasmont (Sergt), 1st b.	2		
Walker, r. f.	0	Goe-on, c.	0		
Williams (Corp), 1. f.	0	Irving (1st Sergt), p.	1		
Total.....	14	Total.....	16		
Innings.....	1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th				
Company E.....	4 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 0-16				
Company C.....	4 0 4 2 1 1 0 0 2-14				
Time of game—Two hours and 30 minutes.					
Umpire—Mr. John Harvey (Band).					

#### THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

(General Order, No. 193.) NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 30, 1875.

At a Naval General Court-Martial, convened on board the U. S. Flag Ship Richmond, in the harbor of Callao, Peru, June 30, 1875, by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval Forces on the South Pacific Station, Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring was tried on the following charges:

Charge I—Absence without leave, or after the expiration of leave.—Charge II. Disobedience of the lawful orders of, and respect to his superior officer.—Charge III. Drunkenness.—Charge IV. Making a false statement, thereby deceiving his commanding officer.—Charge V. Violation of "An Act to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States."—Approved June 14, 1866.

Of which charges the Court found that the accused of the first charge was "Guilty by plea," of the second charge, "Guilty in a less degree than charged, viz.: Guilty of disobedience of lawful orders of, but not guilty of disrespect to his superior officer;" of the third charge, "not Guilty," of the fourth charge, "Guilty by plea;" and of the fifth charge, "not Guilty." And the said Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring was sentenced—

"To be suspended from duty for the term of six months; to receive one-half the sea pay of his grade during that time, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

Which sentence was approved by the officer who ordered the Court.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence of the Court which requires that Assistant Paymaster Ring be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, little more is considered necessary than to promulgate, in this General Order, the charges, with the findings and sentence of the Court; which order will be read at all Naval Stations of the United States and on board all ships in commission. Any officer having a proper regard for his reputation and standing in the service would feel such promulgation as in itself a poignant reprimand.

J. C. HOWELL, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Mayflower* arrived at Philadelphia on the 27th Sept., where she is to be repaired.

The *Richmond* reached Panama September 13 from Callao. The *Omaha* was also in port.

The *Wasp* has sailed for the Brazil station, and will touch on the way to Rio de Janeiro, and Pernambuco and Bahia.

The *Tallapoosa* left Washington on the 1st Oct., for Philadelphia, New York, Newport, New London, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H.—with freight for these various naval stations.

REAR Admiral Mullany arrived at Aspinwall, September 14, three days from Kingston. The *Shawmut* had not then got in, but subsequent information by steamer reports her arrival September 17.

The Court-martial at Norfolk, adjourned Sept. 27, having completed the trial of several officers and petty officers who were brought before it—among them Paymaster Martin, and Lieuts. Meecker and Arnold.

Dr. Cunningham W. Deane, of Richmond, Va., and Dr. George C. Lippincott, have passed successful examinations before the Examining Board in Washington, and have received appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the U. S. Navy.

SURGEON Adrien Hudson, on duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, reported for additional duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on the 23d Sept., relieving Surgeon Thomas Hiland, at present Member and Recorder of the Medical Examining Board.

THE *Siataara*, now at New York, is about proceeding on a cruise to the South American coast, in the course of which she will visit Para, Brazil, Georgetown, Demarara and La Guaya—returning via Port au Prince to Port Royal in about three months and a half.

THE United States steamer *Worcester*, screw, 15 guns, 2,000 tons, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, and flying the broad pennant of Admiral Mullany, arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of September 14th, from Norfolk, September 2, and Kingston, 11th.

CADET Midshipmen W. B. Caperton, F. R. Vinton and George Stoney, of the 1st Class, who failed to pass in some of the branches in June, and were given a re-examination in September, have now passed and received their midshipmen's diplomas. The last named has been ordered to the *Siataara*.

A BOARD consisting of Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, and Paymasters F. C. Cosby and Geo. A. Lyon, met at the Navy Department on the 27th Sept., for the examination of Passed Asst. Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse and Asst. Paymaster Curtis H. Thompson, preliminary to promotion, both of whom passed satisfactory examinations.

COMMANDER D. B. Harmony, commanding the *Hartford*, has been directed, on his arrival at Norfolk, to detach the midshipmen on board that vessel, and to order them to proceed immediately to Annapolis, Md., and to report to Rear Admiral Rodgers for the required examinations for promotion.

A MARINE Retiring Board has been ordered to convene

at the Barracks, Washington, on the 30th ult., before whom Maj. Jas. Lewis is to appear. The following is the detail: Colonels M. R. Kintzing and C. G. McCawley, Major and Brevet Colonel John L. Broome, Medical Inspector P. S. Wales, Surgeon A. Hudson, and Lieutenant Reid, of the Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

A DESPATCH received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral William Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic station, dated the flagship *Tennessee*, Aden, Arabia, August 21, announces his arrival at that place on the 26th, having left Suez on the 14th of August. The health of the officers and crew was good. It was the intention of Admiral Reynolds to leave for Bombay after supplying the vessel with coal and fresh water.

THE recent retirement of Horace M. Heiskell, who heads the list of pay directors, and has been in the Service 35 years, promoted James D. Murray to pay director, Edward May to pay inspector, C. D. Mansfield to paymaster, and L. A. Yorke to passed assistant paymaster. The vacancy thus created in the number of assistant paymasters has been filled by the appointment of Frank Plunkett, brother of the late late Paymaster George Plunkett.

REAR-Admiral John L. Worden was at Lisbon, Sept. 11, in his flagship, the *Franklin*. The *Hartford* sailed from Gibraltar, Sept. 11, for Lisbon, to receive on board the midshipmen and others to be sent home. She would leave Lisbon about 15th Sept., for the United States. Her destination is Norfolk, but she goes from there (without stopping) to New York. The *Alaska* was at Lisbon, Sept. 11. The *Congress* was at Malta on the 27th of August, being about to proceed up the Adriatic, and is to be at Villefranche by the 25th of September.

REAR-Admiral Wm. Reynolds has issued the following General Order No. 1: Flagship *Tennessee*, Suez, August 16th, 1875: The undersigned, by order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, succeeds Rear-Admiral Pennock in command of the United States Naval Force on the Asiatic Station. The following officers compose his staff: Captain W. W. Low, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Comdr. Edwin White, Principal Aid; Lieut. H. W. Lyon, Aid; Midshipman C. M. Winslow, Aid. All General Orders of Rear-Admiral Pennock or of his predecessors in command, now in force, will continue to be observed until otherwise ordered.

The *Plymouth* came up to the naval anchorage at Norfolk, September 27, in tow of the *Snowdrop* and *Frolic*, on the same day dropped down to the anchorage en route to the South Atlantic Station. A captain's salute was fired from the receiving ship *New Hampshire* on the arrival of the *Plymouth*. The *Ossipee* came out of the dry dock on the 24th, and either the *Canandaigua* or *Plymouth* will be taken on. The *Ossipee* is awaiting her new propeller. Gun carriages for the Ordnance Department were received by the schooner *Annie M. Edwards*, September 27th. The *Virginian* also reports that Commodore Stevens and family returned on the 24th, the commodore much improved in health by his trip north. The *Pocahontas*, which was to have sailed from New York for Port au Prince, September 24, was detained at the request of the Secretary of State, the instructions to Minister Bassett not having been completed. It is understood that he will be investigated against harboring persons hereafter. The *Frolic* has received her sailing orders to join the South Atlantic squadron, and will relieve the *Wasp*, which vessel will be sold at the station.

A DESPATCH from Newport, R. I., Sept. 24, says: This forenoon the United States steamer *Nina*, stationed at the torpedo station, went outside with the class of Lieut.-Commanders on board. The schooner *Joseph Henry*, recently ordered to the station for torpedo practice, followed, having on board the Lieutenants of the station for the purpose of having a mock battle with the *Nina*, the latter having the Harvey torpedo in tow. The *Nina* was to make every effort to strike the *Joseph Henry* with a dummy Harvey torpedo. The *Nina* was chasing the schooner on the wind, and the latter, in order to avoid her tacked across the *Nina*'s bow, but, finding that she was coming into too close quarters, wore across her bow instead. The *Nina*, not expecting her to hold her wind, attempted to pass under her stern, but the schooner in wearing across her bow prevented it. The engineer, to prevent the collision, which was inevitable, was ordered to stop and reversed the engine, which was done, but it was too late to prevent the *Nina* striking. She struck her about abreast the mainmast, crushing her side in, and causing her to leak rapidly. Lieut. Swinburn, on board the schooner, was knocked overboard by the shock, but was quickly rescued from his perilous position by a boat from the *Nina*. The schooner stood off for the west side of Rose Island, where she was beached in seven feet of water. The *Nina* followed her, and as soon as she struck sent a boat alongside and took off the Lieutenants and crew. She was stripped of her sails and rigging, but it is not expected that the vessel will be worth raising, she being very old and rotten in some places, and valued at about fifteen thousand dollars. The collision was in full sight of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, and the officers and midshipmen on her deck were interested spectators of the manoeuvring of both vessels, from the fact that the torpedo which was being experimented with was invented by an Englishman. The *Bellerophon* has two of these torpedoes on board.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Gibraltar, September 7, gives the following particulars of the late Tripoli troubles: Mr. Michael Vidal, from Louisiana, United States Consul at Tripoli, to which port he was appointed about four years ago, reported to the State Department, that he had been grossly insulted by some sailors from a Turkish man-of-war, and that the Governor, Mustapha Phosfor Pasha had further insulted him, by sending him a summons to appear be-

fore the Police Court, and refusing to call the offenders to account. The insult was this: A party of half drunken sailors entered the consul's house and took possession of Mrs. Vidal's private apartments, which, according to Turkish ideas, is the same as the harem, and no place is more sacred. Our Government thought so much of the matter, that they ordered Admiral Worden to send the *Congress*, Captain Earl English, to investigate the affair, and to demand such satisfaction as he deemed necessary. The *Hartford*, homeward bound from China, was also telegraphed to at Messina, Sicily, and ordered to proceed to Tripoli, and co-operate with Captain English in anything he might do. The *Congress*, on her arrival off the city of Tripoli, sent two officers in uniform on shore for Pratiere, who were insulted by the populace on their way to the Health Office. Captain English then demanded an apology to his officers before he would commence the consul's matter. After three days' writing and a great amount of diplomacy, certain of the principal officials met the insulted officers, at the U. S. Consulate, and "regretted very much that the officers had been so treated," and assured them in the strongest terms of their wish to find the offending parties, "that they might be severely dealt with." They expressed a wish that the officers might visit Tripoli, and guaranteed there should be no further cause for complaint. The next day the consul's matter was commenced, and after a good deal more talk and unnecessary delay—(we Americans at home know but little about red tape and procrastinating diplomacy)—the Governor, Mustapha Phosfor Pasha offered to go to the United States Consulate, with two of his staff, and there to make a personal apology to Mr. Vidal, in the presence of the Dutch and French Ministers, and such officers as Captain English might send. These terms were accepted. The apology was full and ample. We shook hands all around three different times, and parted the best of friends. The *Hartford* sailed the same afternoon for Malta to telegraph the happy termination of the difficulty to the Department. Mr. Vidal, with his wife and family, left Tripoli the following day on board the U. S. S. *Congress* for Malta, probably never to return. The *Hartford* arrived at this port to-day (Gibraltar, September 7), direct from Palermo. The following is a list of her officers: Captain D. B. Harmony, Lieutenant Commanders E. M. Shepard and G. W. Pigman, Lieutenants A. H. Vail, C. B. Gill, W. W. Gilpatrick and J. A. Rodgers, C. G. Bowman, Chief Engineer J. W. Moore, Paymaster E. Stewart, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babine, Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harvey, Captain of Marines H. A. Bartlett, Passed Assistant Engineer J. D. Ford, Assistant Engineer R. W. Galt, Midshipmen Charles E. Fox, Howard S. Waring, Frank E. Sawyer, Albert Mertz, Oren E. Lasher, Mason A. Shufeldt, Benjamin F. Rinehart, William C. Heacock, S. W. B. Diehl, James P. Underwood and Frank A. Wilner, Carpenter J. A. Dixon, Boatswain —, Gunner R. H. Cross, Sailmaker J. A. Birdsall, Paymaster's Clerks A. J. Bartlett and C. Hathaway, Captain's Clerk F. Renson.

#### NAVY GAZETTE

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERS.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Commander Henry Erben, Jr., as senior aid at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th October next.

Lieutenant F. G. Hyde, to the *Ossipee*.

Masters J. B. Hobson, L. G. Spalding, Thomas N. Lee, Newton E. Mason, Chas. P. Perkins, Chas. E. Colahan and A. P. Nazro, Ensigns Joseph B. Murdock, J. A. H. Nickels and J. J. Hunker, Midshipmen Austin M. Knight, and Passed Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, to examination preliminary to promotion.

Cadet Engineers Wm. Cowles, W. F. Worthington, and F. H. Bailey, to the Alert.

Cadet Engineers Wm. B. Boggs and W. L. Cathcart, to the *Canandaigua*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Sailmaker John C. Chevalier, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Smith W. Nichols, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenant H. L. Tremain, to the Minnesota, at New York, on the 1st November next.

Ensigns Chaney Thomas, Geo. W. Mints, W. M. Irwin, Chas. F. Emerick, A. J. Dabney, Wm. P. Clason and Frank Ellery, to examination for promotion.

Midshipmen George Stoney and Chas. M. McCartney, to the Swatara.

Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomson, to examination for promotion.

Gunner M. J. Dutcher, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Professor Wm. Harkness, to Bradford, Mass., for temporary duty to observe the annual eclipse of the sun, which occurred on the 29th inst., and on the completion of this duty to return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Jas. D. Graham, to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Lieutenant G. W. Ruschenberger, to the receiving ship Potowmac, at Philadelphia, on the 1st October.

Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, to examination preliminary to promotion.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Commander A. R. Yates, to command the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st October next.

Commander Fred. R. Smith, to command the Fortana, destined for the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and on his arrival there to regard himself detached from that vessel and to report for duty at that yard.

Lieutenant John J. Hunker, to the Michigan on the 15th October next.

Master Wm. F. Low, to the Coast Survey.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Gunner Chas. A. Venable, to temporary duty on board the receiving ship Relief, at the Navy-yard, Washington.

###### DETACHED

SEPTEMBER 23.—Commander Chas. C. Carpenter, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman A. M. Knight has reported his return home, having been detached from the Saco, Asiatic Station, on the 14th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Lieutenant C. R. Meeker, from the Canandaigua, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Lieutenant Charles T. Arnold, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Joseph Marthon, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Master Chas. A. Clark, from the Michigan, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to duty to assist Commander Cook in charge of draft of men to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and on arrival to report for duty on board the *Portsmouth*.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Assistant Paymaster Chas. F. Eastman, from the *Tallapoosa* on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. H. White, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 15th September.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Commander L. A. Beardslee, from the command of the Blue Light, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, on the 9th October next, for special duty.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, from special duty, and ordered to command the torpedo steamer Alarm.

Lieutenant F. M. Barber, from the command of the torpedo steamer Alarm, and ordered to report to Admiral Porter for special duty.

Lieutenant George A. Norris has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Tuscarora* on the 23d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Captain John Irvin, from the command of the receiving ship Sabine on the 1st October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Jefferson F. Moser, from duty connected the Oceanic Survey, and ordered to Coast Survey duty.

Midshipman Chas. W. Deering has reported his return home, having been detached from the Franklin, European Station, on the 29th ult., and has been ordered to examination preliminary to promotion.

Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, from the Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

###### PROMOTED.

Assistant Engineer Geo. S. Gates to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy from October 28, 1874.

Assistant Engineer Herschel Main to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy from November 20, 1874.

Assistant Engineer J. Q. A. Ford to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy from February 19, 1875.

Pay Inspector James D. Murray to be a pay director in the Navy from September 25, 1875, vice Pay Director H. M. Hieskell, retired.

Paymaster Edward May to be a pay inspector in the Navy from September 25, 1875, vice Pay Inspector Murray, promoted.

###### REVOKED.

The orders of Midshipman Frank S. Collins, now on leave in Paris, France, to the South Atlantic Station have been revoked, and he has been ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Worden, commanding European Station, for duty on board the flag ship Franklin.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Thos. S. Filibrown, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for the month of October.

To Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, To Assistant Engineer Geo. S. Gates, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for one month from September 25.

To Assistant Surgeon Chas. A. Siegfried for two months from October 1.

###### APPOINTED.

Frank Plunkett, of Boston, Mass., an assistant paymaster in the Navy from September 25, 1875.

Pay Director H. M. Hieskell, from September 24, 1875.

###### PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

###### DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Second Lieutenant Leroy Webster, from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report to the commandant of that station as the officer detailed to command the guard of the U. S. S. *Osprey*.

Second Lieutenant Louis J. Gulick, from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report to the commandant of that station as the officer detailed to command the guard of the U. S. S. *Canandaigua*.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

SEPTEMBER 24.—To Second Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy for thirty days from October 1, 1875.

To Second Lieutenant S. J. Logan for twenty days from the 28th instant.

AT present there is great activity in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, in the vain attempt to move everything down to League Island, and sell it out before Congress meets. The *Quinnebaug* was launched on Tuesday, the 28th of September. As she has been rebuilt under the head of repairs, the ceremony of christening was omitted. Captain Wells, captain of the yard, had charge of the arrangements for her launch. She has been completed by contract, and her engines, which were built in the New York yard, and her boiler of the compound type, made in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, are to be placed by contract. The *Quinnebaug* is in every respect the counterpart of the *Swatara* now in commission at the New York Navy-yard. Work on the *Antietam* is progressing rapidly, and it is expected she will be launched next month any where after the 15th. She is to be fitted up as a coal hulk and store house for equipments, and temporarily as a rigging and sail loft for the same Department at League Island. The repairs of the *Constitution* are progressing but slowly, and it is feared that she will not be completed in readiness for the Centennial. The repairs in the sectional dock are nearly completed. The dock basin has been dredged out, and the dock will be in readiness to take the *Constitution* on as soon as her repairs are sufficiently advanced. It is not known whether the sectional dock is to be sold or removed to League Island. The *Nebula* has been all cut up, and the shed over her is being taken down and removed to League Island. The two ship houses which cover the *Antietam* and the *Quinnebaug* are being taken down, and are to be set up at League Island under a contract with Nathaniel McKay, who has also a contract for removing ordnance material. The cottage near the gate, which was occupied by the surgeons of the yard, is being removed to League Island, under a contract with the American Dredging Company. And the wooden buildings in the Philadelphia yard are to be taken down, and either re-erected or their materials used in temporary structures at League Island. The

ferry boat *Burlington* has been chartered for the removal of construction material and stores. The new iron sloop *Alliance* is being fitted for sea. She will be ready for her officers in about twenty days. The *Ranger* is yet in contractors' hands at Wilmington, but is to be brought up to be fitted out. About seven hundred men are employed by the construction, and in all the Departments probably from 400 to 500 more, which, with numbers employed by contractors who work ten hours against the Government employés' eight hours, make things pretty lively.<sup>+</sup> In addition some 400 or 500 men are employed at League Island on the permanent steam engineering building, or on the temporary one storied sheds being erected for stables, to receive stores, etc. The Philadelphia Navy-yard has not yet been advertised for sale—as the law passed at the last Congress requires—but it is rumored it will be as soon as the work of removal is sufficiently advanced. No provision has been made as yet for the quartering of the Marines at League Island. The steamer *Mayflower* is expected from Washington to receive new boilers from the contractors at Camden, N. J. The ironclads *Terror*, *Miantonomoh* and *Ammabrite* are on the stocks, being rebuilt at the yards of Messrs. Cramp, Philadelphia; John Roach and Son, Chester, and Harlan Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del. The large ship house over the *Antietam*, now in process of removal, was the one under which the big ship, as she was called, the *Pennsylvania*, 140, was launched in 1836.

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### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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#### TARGET EXPERIMENTS.

BESIDES the Autumn Manœuvres, the authorities have lately been trying some interesting experiments in England, as to the effect of artillery fire upon targets at given distances, said targets representing bodies of infantry and cavalry. These experiments, together with well known previous trials of musketry against a huge target, on which is represented a battery going into action, have a certain value, but one which is very liable to be overrated. Up to the present day, it hardly seems as if they had been brought to the same perfection in simulating actual warfare as the Autumn Manœuvres. Like the latter, they need to be repeated very often, and with all sorts of troops, to become of practical value. Their greatest result is found in their moral effect. When the report of a certain target trial, in which one arm of the service appears as uncontestedly superior to another arm, is published far and wide, it has two moral effects. It exalts the spirits and gives confidence to one arm while depressing the spirits of the others. Such would be the case with the artillery trials in England, were they not balanced by the reports of other trials at different times with other weapons. The late English experiments, briefly summarized, were as follows. A battery of 16 pounders (very similar to our 3.50 inch rifle) commenced practice at from 1,000 to 1,200 yards, at a series of targets representing a close column of cavalry. In a few minutes they planted enough shells in the midst of that column to have demoralized it completely had it been a real column. A section was then brought into action against a line of dummies made to represent a skirmish line at one yard interval. The section commenced at 300 yards and came down to 100 yards, firing case shot, and shells put into the gun point foremost. The latter method was found to give a wonderful amount of fragments. The dummies were of course placed *hors de combat* in short order.

A third class of experiments was made against a house full of dummies, firing powder and water shells alternately. The result seems to have been in favor of the powder shells, the fragments of the water shells being so small as to diminish their effect materially. Some time since, when rifled breech-loaders came out, another series of experiments with a directly contrary object was made. In this it appeared that a battery of artillery coming into action within range of a company of infantry would be completely annihilated. Just before the Franco-German war the French made one more experiment, in which a company of infantry, with Chassepôts, at 200 yards, fired at a target representing a company of cavalry, while a company of real cavalry galloped full speed on a line parallel to the line of fire, till they reached the target. In this instance the victory of the rifle was equally marked by the number of target hits. The result of all these experiments has after all not changed the facts

already known. The present artillery and small arms have a vastly greater range than those of thirty years ago, and actions commence and continue at greater distances than in 1840-50, but the axioms of grand tactics remain unchanged at present. It was always certain destruction for cavalry to be caught in close column, within range of any artillery, and the attack of guns by cavalry has always been prescribed in tactics to be made in skirmishing order, from at least three points at once, the real attacks being directed at the flanks, the front attack being a mere feint to draw the fire of the battery and waste it on a cloud of dust. Since the first introduction of rifled muskets, also, it has been proven, at Balaklava by the Highlanders and on many a field elsewhere, that infantry in line can easily repel cavalry in close order. At Gravelotte it was further shown that infantry skirmishers can repel, with breech-loaders, cavalry in the same close order, as was evinced by the disastrous charge of the French cuirassiers on that day. But in the same campaign, at Mars la Tour, a German brigade of cavalry rode down and destroyed three successive columns of the French troops, taken by surprise; and all through the Franco-German war the same German cavalry repeatedly charged with success disordered or demoralized French infantry. These facts, combined with the target experiments referred to, go to show that the role of cavalry has not really changed in essentials. From the time of the Romans to the present day it has always been the most costly and difficult to handle of the three arms of the service. This arises from the fact of its being really, as it has often been called, "the arm of the moment." Its successful use depends on that mysterious quality of military genius denominated *coup d'œil*, a gift peculiar to great commanders, almost impossible to teach, but invaluable when it is fully possessed. Its value has not changed to-day from what it was in the days of HANNIBAL, who, in common with ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, GUSTAVUS, MARLBOROUGH, FREDERICK and NAPOLEON, won his most famous battles by the judicious use of cavalry at the proper moment. Kept in hiding or out of range till that moment, and launched in the midst of noise, smoke and confusion, cavalry can achieve as great results as ever, although its moments have become infinitely more rare and precious.

The short range practice against the infantry dummies had one essential vice. It made no allowance for cover, movement, and fire. In the first place no actual battle skirmish line remains very long in regular-yard-interval order. It breaks up into groups with or without commands. The demoralizing effects of skirmish fire, the constant and rapid movement of skirmishers, the rushes from cover to cover, the great moral effect of the charging yell, all these are left out of sight in the trial. A comparison with the results of the fire of infantry at short range against a target battery will show that the latter would have hardly time to get into action, leaving its after fire out of the question. The balancing of the two trials really leaves the matter where it was. Artillery will need to be supported by infantry in future battles as much as in past ones, and the action of the three arms, while commencing at a greater distance and occupying a shorter time, will probably in future, as in past ages, be conducted on the time honored principles of grand tactics.

It was hoped, and by some even expected, at the time of the last reduction of the Army to 25,000 men, that the cry of "reduction" would be stopped for at least a decade. It appears, however, that it is to be raised again. The New York Sun, a powerful and able journal, distinguished for the vigor of its assaults on all its opponents, has already commenced the reduction campaign; and by the policy of iteration apparently expects to produce an effect in course of time. In the latest of its articles on the subject, the Sun brings against our present Army a series of very grave charges, which it is well for our officers to recognize fully, as they form the staple of the opposition to the existence of regular forces.

Briefly stated, the charges of the Sun are: I. That there is a fatal divorce in feeling between the officers and the enlisted men of the Army; the officers being gentlemen, only ambitious of leading an easy life, the soldiers a set of graceless idlers driven into the service by dissipation or crime, and ready at all times

to desert. II. That the desertion of a soldier in order to obtain better pay in civil life, and the resignation of an officer to accept a lucrative civil post, are of equal moral, though not legal, turpitude. The panacea proposed by the *Sun* for this state of things is brief, if not satisfactory. It is, to reduce the Army to 10,000 men. A short time previously, this same journal proposed, after another recapitulation of stated evils, to abolish all the artillery and infantry, only retaining in service the ten regiments of cavalry, and keeping those employed on Indian service alone. The methods and reasons of attack differ in the various articles, but the result of all is found in the same sentence at the end, "Reduce the Army to 10,000 men."

Whether this reduction would effect the proposed end the editor never seems to enquire. To a purely disinterested party, the logic of statements and conclusions seem somewhat fallacious. Reduced to the safe form of a syllogism, the argument would stand thus:

The officers and soldiers of our Army are so devoid of a common interest as to be useless to the country.

An officer who resigns and a man who deserts are equally criminal.

Therefore, we should reduce the Army to 10,000 men.

As near as we can find out from the text of the article, that is the argument addressed to the readers of the *Sun*. It may appear to Army officers to be of the *non sequitur* order, but it must be remembered that it is addressed to, and seen by millions of people, as the *Sun* is passed from hand to hand, and that too many of its readers are untrained in detecting sophistry, which always pleases the multitude. To show that we have not misstated it, we give the concluding paragraph entire, taken from the *Sun* of Wednesday, September 29th, which runs as follows:

The people are tired of pouring out \$35,000,000 a year for an Army which is not an army, and which cannot possibly be an army in time of peace. They are tired of raising soldiers for officers to command whom they do not command, and who run away as fast as recruited. They are tired of seeing sergeants and corporals doing the work of officers, and tired of seeing officers shirking their duties and living in costly, easy, elegant idleness as the aristocratic order of American society. The people call on the next Congress to reduce the Army to 10,000 men.

It would seem that if the Army is in such a bad state, the true remedy would be to reform it. The same abuses would exist in an army of 10,000 men as in one of 25,000, if nothing but reduction took place. The question of whether such abuses or any similar ones exist in the Army we are not at present discussing. The premises of the *Sun* may be denied, but even if admitted they leave the argument exactly as false as before. If the Army is so bad as the *Sun* assures its readers, it ought either to be reformed or totally abolished. A reduction of any amount short of annihilation could effect no good under any conceivable process of reasoning.

The question whether it is so bad as the *Sun* paints it, we propose to discuss at some future time, and we hope to be able to show our contemporary, as well as the large constituency he represents, that his premises are so far exaggerated and unsafe as to materially modify the conclusion to be drawn.

ARMY officers who have taken any interest in the Red Cloud Agency investigation will learn with few sentiments of sorrow that Secretary DELANO, under whose rule the late exposures took place, has at length vacated the office he has so long held, and retired to the shades of private life. He will have one consolation therein, that he will be able, without official impropriety, to continue his interesting little quarrel with Professor MARSH, at full leisure. Whether the discussion commenced in Washington during the Professor's breakfast, will terminate upon what the novelists of the Minerva Press used to call "the field of honor" or not is at present undecided, but the ex-Secretary will have ample leisure to decide it for himself.

Mr. DELANO has resigned, and the President, in accepting his resignation, has written him a letter, which, while it does credit to his fidelity to old friendship, will hardly command the assent of persons of judgment whose experience of the ex-Secretary's administration of the Interior Department in its relations to the Indian Bureau, is as intimate as that possessed by the Army officers who have testified before the Investigating Committee. With a change not to be, until the Court of Inquiry, to meet on the 4th October, have made an investigation. For the

hoped that the old abuses will be rooted out in time. From whatever cause, it is admitted that the Indian Bureau is at present in a condition far from satisfactory to the votaries of honest and economical administration, and it is much to be desired that the report of the committee still in operation may be searching and thorough, exposing whatever errors may have been committed in the past to secure a proper and efficient management for the future. The readers of the JOURNAL are aware that our inclinations, in common with those of a large portion of the public, are for the relegation of the Indian Bureau to the control of the War Department, and the employment of Army officers therein. Whether this consummation will be reached this year is problematical, but there is little question that to most thinking minds it is one "devoutly to be wished."

WHILE all the world on the east side of the Alleghany has been agog for the past year on the subject of International Rifle Matches at half a mile and over, the subject of practical short range firing has not attracted so much attention as it might. Military practice under the English Hythe System as adapted by WINGATE has been confined to the Militia of a single large city—New York—and its suburbs. Its results have been very satisfactory, but limited in scope, from the small number of men to whom Creedmoor is accessible. Army rifle practice on the plains, judging from the reports received, has been somewhat desultory and lacking in uniformity of result, possibly owing to the small amount of practice prescribed. General CROOK, commanding the Department of the Platte, in an order published in our present number, seems determined to have a change in his command, by directing target practice in every company once a week till further orders. The most interesting part of the order, however, appears in the second paragraph, wherein he directs the practice to be begun at 30 yards and at a rest till the men can aim steadily and hit the target standing.

General CROOK means business, and this shows it. He is bound to have his men make scores, and he is right. Nothing demoralizes a green hand so much as a miss, nothing encourages him like success. The same man who this week can only put the ball into a target kneeling or sitting at 30 yards, will be able to strike it standing every time at 200 yards in six weeks, if his distance is increased gradually every week he practices. The same men kept at 200 yards standing for the same six weeks, will make as many misses as ever on the sixth, and be lucky if he flukes in an outer in five shots. The better results at Creedmoor this year than those of last year when the men began at 200 yards, are due to the decreasing of the distance to 100 yards, and General CROOK recognizes and emphasizes a fact well known to frontiersmen, that it is the close shooting at small objects at short distances that soonest cultivates that habit of exactitude and accurate aim that constitute a good practical marksman and soldier.

THE practice of hazing at the Naval Academy has been again revived, in the usual shape of the 3d class running the 4th class, or those recently admitted into the Institution. These unlawful and ungentlemanly demonstrations were commenced almost immediately after the members of the 3d class landed from the practice ship. No serious injury was done, but the principle was the same, and the law provides for the punishment of those guilty. Three or four of the ringleaders have been reported, and an investigation was conducted by direction of the Superintendent of the Academy. But as the act of June 23, 1874, makes it the duty of the Superintendent to order a Court-martial to examine into all the facts and circumstances of acts of hazing, such a court has been convened and is now in session. If the court recommend and the Superintendent approve the same, the punishment is dismissal and ineligibility to re-appointment at the Academy.

PINNEY, late clerk in the Navy Pay Office at San Francisco, is reported to have left for parts unknown. The indications are that his transactions in connection with the Pay Office have been of an irregular, if not disreputable, character. Whether the Purchasing Paymaster is involved or not, is not known, and will not be, until the Court of Inquiry, to meet on the 4th October, have made an investigation. For the

sake of the Service and the Corps of which he is a member, it is hoped that he may not be involved in any of these questionable transactions. PINNEY, it is said, had a seat in the Stock Board, at a cost of \$25,000, and was also Vice-President of a large Bank in San Francisco.

REAR-ADmiral Worden, under date of August 30, reports the arrival of the *Franklin* at Copenhagen on the 25th of July, where he found the *Juniata* and *Alaska* at anchor. On the 26th, accompanied by his staff, he visited the U. S. Minister, also the Danish Minister of War and Marine; the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the chief officials of the court; Admiral Somers, Chief of the Danish navy; the commander of the naval station and the burgomaster of the city, which visits were returned on board ship. On July 30, accompanied by the U. S. Minister, his commanding officers and staff, he visited the King at Fredensborg, who received him and his officers with a most agreeable cordiality, and with whom and the royal family and members of the cabinet, he and his officers dined. On the following day the King, with the Crown Prince, his brother, and several officers of his suite visited the *Franklin* and were received with all the honors. On the afternoon of the 31st the *Alaska* sailed from Southampton. In the evening of the same day the admiral and a number of his officers dined with the U. S. Minister, at the Legation. On August 1 the *Franklin* and *Juniata* sailed for Flushing. Passing Elsinore, the residence of the Crown Prince, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, which was returned. Arrived off Flushing on the morning of August 5, the weather being bad, he did not enter, but proceeded to "the Downs" off Deal, and anchored there on the afternoon of the same day. On the 8th, the *Franklin* and *Juniata* proceeded to Southampton water and anchored, where the *Alaska* already was. On the 20th he and the commanding, and other officers of the squadron, were entertained at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce of Southampton, and on the 24th were similarly entertained by the Mayor and Council of the same city. On August 26, he and several of his officers were entertained by the Army Medical Staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital. On the 27th a reception was given on the *Franklin* to the Mayor and Council, President and members of the Chamber of Commerce. On the 28th the *Alaska* and *Juniata* sailed, the former to Havre, thence to Lisbon; the latter to Lisbon direct.

#### A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR : In publishing the death losses sustained by the Army and Navy Branch of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, an unfortunate error occurred, which I hasten to correct : The name of Captain J. R. Kelly was inserted instead of Major J. Kelly. The former gentleman, we are happy to know, lives and thrives, and long may he continue to do so.

VINDEX.

THE Army of the Tennessee held its annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, September 30. President Grant and General Sherman were present, and the former made for the first time in his life a speech of some length. Secretary Belknap and Generals Jeff. C. Davis, Force, Bain, Meyers, and others spoke, and General Sherman closed the evening. We await a better report of the proceedings before giving our readers a full account.

ADVICES to the Navy Department from Panama, under date of September 16th, report that the treaty of peace recently agreed upon between General Reyes, of the National forces, and General Santo Domingo de Velloz will be notified by the general government at Bogota. The "Convention of Peace" amounts to an entire submission to the government on the part of the revolutionists. It is believed that the present government of Panama will be deposed immediately on the arrival of the National troops.

THE arrival of the *Tennessee* at Aden, Arabia, has been heretofore announced by cable telegraph. Rear-Admiral Reynolds in a despatch dated at that point, Aug. 27, gives an account of the passage from Suez, which he left, Aug. 14, making the run in five days and five hours. For the first day after leaving Suez, they had a fresh, cool and northerly wind, with the thermometer from 79 deg. to 84 deg. Afterwards, light variable winds, the thermometer ranging for a few hours in the afternoon from 88 deg. to 94 deg. The heat was not considered excessive for the month of August in those latitudes. On clearing the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, at noon of Aug. 26, they struck a fresh northwesterly wind which reduced the thermometer to 85 deg., which to the sensations of all on board seemed to be a reduction of at least 20 deg., so marked was the change from the close atmosphere within the Red Sea to that out on the ocean. The health of the ship's company was good, the sick-list showing but three firemen with *dynanmia* (debility, weakness, etc.), since the arrival of the vessel at Suez. The ship steamed well on the passage, under the forward boilers, making from ten to eleven knots, without canvas, with an expenditure of 88 tons of coal a day. Her next port would be Bombay—six or seven days distant,

## A VISIT TO DARFOUR.

In December last two expeditions were fitted out at Cairo for the exploration of the recently conquered kingdom of Darfour. Each party consisted of about one hundred infantry soldiers, armed with the Remington rifle, with a full complement of staff and line officers for the purposes of the expedition; as an additional precaution, each party was provided with a mountain howitzer and a mitrailleuse. The two expeditions proceeded together by water to Wady Halfa at the Second Cataract, and thence by land to Old Dongola, when they left the Nile and proceeded across the desert by their Nefultin routes to the capital of Darfour. One of these parties was commanded by Colonel Colston, the other by Colonel Purdy, whose second in command is Lieutenant-Colonel Mason. It was by Colonel Mason that the following letter was written to a friend in New York, and which we are permitted to lay before our readers, as giving some information about a country in regard to which very little is known:

SULTAN'S PALACE,  
TENDPLI-FACHER, DARFOUR.

Here we are in this long sealed land, inhabiting the palace of its rulers. We remained at Dongola until the 11th of March, when we got all our camels; then we moved up the river to Dongola el Agoos, and on the 18th left the Nile.

We had a very pleasant march, far more so than I had anticipated. On one march we had it fearfully hot—106 deg. Fahr. In general the weather was cool, the temperature not over 92 deg. from noon to 4 p.m. The nights, with but few exceptions, were cool; so much so that we always had blankets on our beds. In fact I still sleep under blanket. On the route the temperature at night varied from 75 deg. at about 9 p.m. to 60 deg. in the morning at daylight. Sometimes on turning out at 4 a.m. I have found it excessively cold, the route over which we passed being entirely within the rainy zone, and well clothed with vegetation. To be sure, everything was dried up, yet after the rains it must be a very beautiful sight. The glare from the dried grass is something wonderfully painful. Our manner of marching was very comfortable. We called all hands at about 4 a.m., and generally got away about 5:30. To load 500 camels is not an easy task. We always rode on ahead of the caravan; at noon we halted under a tree for lunch; there we remained until 4 p.m., by which time the caravan would be up with us; then mount again, and halt near sunset. Thus the caravan generally marched about twelve and a half hours; we would do the same distance in seven. I find that, in all, the caravan has marched 250 hours. Our march is about 150 hours, even less. We left the Nile on the 18th of March; we arrived here on the 2d of May—in all, forty-five days. As a general rule, the camel will require as much repose as he has done marching. We had two long marches, four days, from well to well; each time we gave the camels five days' rest. We left the Nile with 465 baggage camels and 86 dromedaries; we arrived here with 233 baggage camels and 78 dromedaries. About thirty camels were stolen by their drivers, who ran off, but the rest died—used up on the road. Boxes don't agree with the camel; bags suit him much better. Of the 233 camels that reached here many are so injured that they will never recover. We have the honor of being the first arrival from Egypt. The troops who were sent for in great haste, and who left at the same time as ourselves, will not arrive for several weeks to come.

We have a regular mail twice a week. Letters from Cairo reach here in thirty-five days. The Governor General, Ismail Pacha Ayoub, has organized his postal service to perfection. The means of doing the same with the country at large are yet to come. The Pacha speaks French perfectly, and what is more reads it, so he subscribes to two or three papers, which he kindly loans us. Our house is quite comfortable; the Sultan was well lodged. We inhabit a set of houses that connect with each other in a most marvellous manner. In fact, they have been built from time to time as required. My room is quite a swell affair—about forty feet square, well plastered, about a dozen niches distributed along the walls and shelves. The ceiling is grand. There are two long beams as ridges, and, of course, pillars to support them; each rafter is wrapped in cotton cloth, alternate blue and white; over them is stretched calico, strips of white and figured. Altogether it makes a very neat ceiling. The climate is good, the temperature is not very high, varying in my house from 91 deg. to 76 deg. Fahr. in the twenty-four hours. Riding in the sun, I am always dressed in under jackets; in the house I wear the Arab dress, a long linen caftan. In neither case do I suffer from the heat.

Darfur is supposed to contain upwards of 5,000,000 inhabitants. As an agricultural country, in spite of the long dry season, it does very well; there is an abundance of Doura and Dilee corn, cotton, and sesame. During the rainy season they have vegetables. Okra is the principal stand-by; Waki they call it. Just now we get every three days a little fresh Okra; every second day a few grape leaves, and every day some green onions. Among dishes that are considered as very recherche in the land, may be noted our fellow beings. It is said that Sebehr Pacha's Baxingos use some of their prisoners in preference to beef or mutton; but they are wild savages from the Bahr El Gazal. They are "Black Brunzwickers." It is said that Sebehr has some cavalry. They must be a queer looking lot—quite like monkeys—for nature supplies all their uniform except the cartridge belt.

The war with Darfour commenced in a quarrel between Sebehr Bahama and the Sheik of the Reggat, who refused to allow him to pass through his country on the route to Kordofan. Sebehr attacked and defeated him, forcing the passage. The Sheik appealed to the Sultan of Darfour, who gave him some troops. Sebehr defeated this force and advanced to Darra, only a few days' march from here; there he entrenched himself to await assistance from the Governor General, who sent him a few hundred infantry and three thousand muskets. The Pacha mustered all the troops he could, and marched from Kordofan on the road to this place. The Sultan with thirty thousand men went out to meet Sebehr. He was finally defeated and killed, all his army dispersed, and his sons taken prisoners. Sebehr marched on and took possession of this place, the Pacha arriving a few days later. After a little more fighting in the North, the family of the Sultan submitted, and all was quiet. Within the last few months there has been some trouble in the West, in Gebel Marrah, the most thickly settled part of the country. Those who had come in and made their submission to the Egyptian authorities, on returning to their homes were attacked and massacred by the "stay-at-home-ites." So the troops have been sent to bring them to reason. Sebehr and his angels are to the South; he has just sent in word that he has defeated Dahl, who was the chief of the Yassamehr. In Schweinfurt's

"Heart of Africa" he speaks of Sebehr Bahama as the great ivory trader of the Bahr el Gazal. He comes from between Berler and Khartoum, and probably is very black or brown. He is now Sebehr Pacha, or as they call him in Cairo, Zuber. I have great curiosity to see him. He has about eight thousand armed men who belong to him.

The great wealth of this country is in its herds. In one place we found thirty thousand camels, about five thousand bees and two thousand horses—sheep and goats ad infinitum. If they were not too lazy they would have more bees and horses, but they require water every day. In fact, watering cattle is the principal occupation of the people. The hills are covered with grass (straw at this season); the wells are all deep. Here they are only thirty feet (five men deep, so they count); at Barrab Farris the well is thirty-five men deep. I measured and found it seventy-five metres. It is a labor to raise water that distance. All through the eastern frontier the wells are deep and cut through the sand stone. Here we are in the granite. Facher is built on two sand hills, and between is a lake, during the rainy season. Now the valley is full of wells. In a few days I shall go North. I find that Darfour, as laid down in the maps, is about two hundred miles to the east of its true position. . . . Believe me, etc.

A. MACOMB MASON.

(From the Charlestown (Mass.) Advertiser.)

## CAMP LIFE IN BOSTON, A. D. 1778.

In time of the Revolution there resided in Boston, a brick mason, named David Bell who is said to have been the author of the following epigram :

"God and the soldier most men adore;  
In time of war, if not before;  
But when the war is over,  
And all things are righted,  
God is forgotten, and the soldier slighted."

He was a captain in the Army of the Revolution occupying Boston under General Heath. The late Mrs. Mary James, who died in Malden, January 2d, 1871, aged 73, was his grandchild. Her maiden name was Mary Bell. Among her effects were found the orderly book of Captain Bell, begun Feb. 24, 1778, from which we have extracted the following to show the nature of camp life in Boston in 1778.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, March 29, 1778.

Lieut.-Col. Symms will please to send to headquarters by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, a return of the number of officers and men belonging to the two companies of militia of the town of Dorchester, who are called in to duty in the town of Boston, about the 14th of this instant on account of there having the small-pox. Colonel McIntosh will please to order the detachment designed for the Castle to march for that place in season to-morrow morning agreeably to former orders. Care is to be taken not to send any soldier to the Castle who has had the small-pox, as such will be wanted to do duty in Boston, or to draw provisions there. The officers are frequently to inspect the men's quarters to see that the rooms are cleaned and thoroughly aired. They are also to observe that the men cook their provisions properly and have their meals regularly. That all filth be carefully removed from the quarters; that proper necessary houses be made and the men compelled to use them, and such punished as transgress, as the health of the soldiery much depends on the foregoing prescription. The officers are by no means to think them below their notice. Exercise is equally necessary for health as food. The men are not to be allowed to ly idling in their quarters. This will soon begat disorder, especially where the troops are used to labor. The men off duty should be daily exercised and march the distance of a mile, or two; this, while it tends to preserve health, fits for service. By practice it becomes daily more and more agreeable, the citizens and countrymen are formed soldiers. These under heaven, must save our country.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, April 9, 1778.

His Excellency General Washington having been pleased, some months since, in the most express and positive term, to forbid all gaming in the army, or by officer, or command, or recruiting, the general flatters himself that a most strict obedience has and will be paid to that order, and that all gaming prohibited by his excellency's orders will be carefully avoided by the officers and soldiers in this department, as it will be very disagreeable to him to be under the necessity of calling any officer to account for such practice. The playing of billiards or back-gammon will be considered as breach of orders and is to be avoided. As part of the troops here lately came into garrison it will not be amiss to inform them that for every cartridge which is wasted sixteen lawfull money will be stopped out of the pay of the offender and be deducted out of the pay rolls. That for damages wantonly done, either to private, or public property, either by injuring the barracks, or guard houses, or by burning or destroying fences, or trees, a stoppage will be made from the pay of the Co. or Regt. that commits the damage, or allows it to be done. It therefore behoves both officers and soldiers immediately to confine every person who offends against this order that the guilty may be brought to proper punishment; otherwise by connivance the innocent will be involved with the guilty.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, April 11, 1778.

All officers commanding corps, whether Continental or Militia, are desired to exert their utmost endeavor to establish and maintain good order and discipline on Sundays. The men off duty in the Respective corps, are seasonably to parade without arms, and are to be led by their officers to the most convenient place of public worship; they are to march in an orderly manner, and behave with decency while attending divine service. The soldiers are forbid unnecessarily strolling the streets on Sundays, or spending their time in sports or disorder. The drums are not to beat through the streets on Sunday, or on parade except for the purpose of regularity in performing the necessary duty of the garrison. Strict attention is to be paid to the men's arms and ammunition.

W. B. S.

(From the London Engineer.)

## RAMMING IN NAVAL WARFARE.

It can hardly be said that the loss of the *Vanguard* supplies any information whatever of a novel character; but the circumstance that she now lies at the bottom of the sea has been already extensively used as an argument to prove that guns and armor are useless, and that the fighting ships of the future must rely on ramming, and on nothing but ramming. Experienced naval constructors and naval officers will be very slow to adopt such conclusions; but the weight of public opinion may quite overbalance sound counsel; and it is by no means impossible that public opinion, if properly stimulated, might operate to induce our Government to pause in the course they have recently pursued, and introduce modifications in the construction and armament of our ships which would not be improvements. It is worth while, therefore, to consider dispassionately what is the position which ramming is likely to take in the naval actions of the future.

It is obvious that ramming is a game at which two can play; but it does not follow that two will play at it. We have the opinion of highly competent officers on our side when we assert that so long as there is plenty of sea room, and the engines of the ship are not disabled, an ironclad cannot be rammed by a single foe. It is argued that our ironclads are so unwieldy that they could not get out of the way of attacking ships; but it must be borne carefully in mind that this very unwieldiness is a property of the would-be rammer as well as of the ship to be rammed. Even if it could be shown that the attacking ship possessed much higher speed than the foe she desired to destroy, nothing would be gained, because the slower ship, if she ran away, could only be struck in the stern or at some very obtuse angle; and if she did not wish to run away, then she could always present her bows to the enemy. It would appear that ramming must be comparatively inefficient unless the blow is delivered nearly at right angles to the side of the ship struck; and we venture to think that a smart captain would take very good care in an action that he never was so struck. The experiment can be very easily carried out with a couple of man-of-war launches, and it will be found that one boat cannot be run stem on into the broadside of the other if the boat attacked is handled with proper care. It may be said that there is no analogy between the two cases, because boats pulling oars at both sides can be much more easily maneuvered than a big ship with a screw at the stern; but it is clear that if the boat attacked has an advantage in this respect, so as the boat attacking. They are both easily handled. In actual warfare the game of ramming would probably be played in this way. The enemy would attempt to ram his foe, but the foe would content himself by steaming either in great circles or in a straight line, always dodging the would-be rammer, so as to get him nearly broadside to broadside. In the meantime the guns of the ship attacked would not be idle; and if the ramming ship were not particularly quick in getting through her task she would possibly be sunk before she could get a chance of planting a blow on her enemy's side. It will be seen that the attacking ship is placed at a fearful disadvantage if she misses her blow and crosses the bows of her antagonist; she might herself be rammed with deadly effect. Again, it is by no means certain that an enemy's fleet need be fought at such close quarters that ramming would become possible. The 81-ton gun renders the old long bow game quite practicable once more. If a shell can be sent with ease through the strongest armor afloat, at a range of little less than a mile, it is not easy to see why ships should wish to get closer, unless the sea was so rough that accuracy of aim at long range was impossible. But a rough sea would render ramming more difficult than ever; and it is quite possible that heavy ordnance properly served would render the propinquity essential to ramming impossible.

Assuming, however, that a blow was actually delivered, it by no means follows that it must be immediately fatal in its results. It is rashly assumed from the loss of the *Vanguard* that the ship struck must sink instantaneously, but the facts do not justify such a conclusion. All men-of-war are built in compartments. In the British navy doorways are made through these compartments, in order that ready access may be afforded from one part of the ship to another. If our readers will refer to vol. xxxvi. of the *Engineer*, they will find a detailed description of the elaborate arrangements of water-tight doors used to close these openings; and on going into action these doors would be closed. A ram bow should only admit water into one compartment unless it struck at or about the junction of a bulkhead with the ship's side; and if the ship was properly designed, and the bulkhead sufficiently strong, this would not sink her. The loss of the *Vanguard* so far proves nothing to the contrary; and it is quite certain that the admission of water to one compartment alone would not have sufficed to send her to the bottom. How water obtained access to other compartments cannot as yet be settled positively; we shall not deal here with the question. We may remark incidentally that French naval architects place so little reliance on water-tight doors, that they are now making the bulkheads in war ships without any opening whatever below the water line. If the *Vanguard* had been going into action, however, it is beyond question that her bulkhead doors would all have been closed. In such a case she should not, practically speaking, be sunk by a single blow; and while she remained above water she could still use her guns with much effect. Mr. E. J. Reed, in dealing with the subject of ramming, says at page 284 of "Our Ironclad Ships," "There can be little doubt that a ship possessing good manœuvring power, and being well handled, could, as long as she kept moving at a moderate speed, at least avoid being dangerously injured by ramming." It

would appear indeed to be indisputable that the commander of any fleet may, if he thinks proper, avoid a ramming combat altogether, so long as his engines remain unharmed. We do not say that naval actions will not be fought with rams, but we do say that as regards British ships at all events, unless the fight takes place in some land-locked estuary, an admiral may totally eschew ramming if he thinks proper, and fight to the end with his guns and his guns alone.

So far we have spoken only of ordinary ironclad ships fitted with ram bows and mounting heavy guns, but it might perhaps be possible to add to our fleet ships built specially for ramming, which would constitute extremely dangerous foes to any ironclad afloat. The ram should be a short ship of moderate dimensions, and capable of running, for a short time at all events, at a very high speed. She should be fitted with special appliances for enabling her to turn on her heel, so to speak. Such a vessel would be much more handy than any ironclad, and being also faster, it might be all but impossible for a large ship to avoid her. The small ram would carry no guns, and she might be almost filled with engines and boilers. Even then, however, it would be difficult to get the extreme speed which would be essential in such a ship. She would require to be heavily plated of course. The cost of such a vessel would be moderate, and her efficiency as a weapon of naval warfare would no doubt be high. But such a craft would be practically of little value unless she combined a speed of something not less than 18 knots with a power of turning on her own centre in about a minute and a half. Whether such a ship can or cannot be built we shall not stop to consider. If she could be built she would introduce a new element into naval warfare, and render necessary important modifications in opinions regarding the efficiency of rams.

In another place the *Engineer* says: An account of the collision by an officer on board the *Vanguard*, published in the *Times* on Wednesday, seems ominously to point to this want of structural strength as the principal cause of the vessel's sinking; for he says that although all the water-tight compartments had been closed, "some of the doors leaked fearfully in consequence of the shock," and let the water into the other parts of the ship. It would appear from this that the bulkheads in which they were fitted must have buckled up to such an extent that it was impossible to shut the doors down properly. The shock of a blow from a vessel only travelling at a speed of 4½ knots an hour, as the *Iron Duke* was, surely ought not to have been so great as to cause this amount of damage in the bulkheads of the *Vanguard* if she had been made sufficiently strong. The evidence, however, of Mr. W. Pearce before the Committee on Designs tells a tale of weakness in general structure, which makes us feel astonished at the eulogy passed upon the *Invincible* class by the Constructors of the Navy. Mr. Pearce is a partner in the firm of John Elder and Co., but previously to his connection with them he was manager to Robert Napier and Sons, and whilst in that capacity had the building of the *Audacious* and *Invincible*, and his opinion therefore carries considerable weight. Throughout the whole of his evidence we find the same story—want of strength. The *Audacious*, he says, is divided into seven compartments, formed by watertight athwartship bulkheads, and if a leak occurred in the side in either of the compartments which contain the boilers and engines, and which are not protected by any wing-passage bulkhead, it would not only prevent the vessel from being able to get out of action on account of stopping the engines, but would bring the armor belts and tops of the bulkheads within a few inches of the water-line, and he insists strongly on the necessity of a wing-passage bulkhead being fitted. He also expresses his opinion that the bottoms should be strengthened, as otherwise she would not stand the same amount of bumping an ordinary merchant ship will, and he even thinks that if she were to drag her anchors and bump in a heavy sea, she would be in danger of going to pieces. Mr. Pearce does not appear to have uttered this lamentable prediction from merely having studied the design of the vessel, but in consequence of the experience which he had had with the *Audacious* and the *Invincible*, both when launching and when they took the ground in the Clyde. When they were launched frames and bracket frames gave way in both ships, and afterwards, if they touched the bottom during the time the engines were being put in, the bracket frames in some cases cracked in the place where they were attached to the frames, and in other places they bent as a piece of paper would do. Similar signs of weakness were shown when the ships took the ground on different occasions; and Mr. Pearce believes that 10in. of one of these vessels being left bare of water would put a dangerous and possibly destructive stress upon the bottom. The manner in which the *Vanguard* seems to have suffered by the shock certainly appears to bear out Mr. Pearce's opinion; and if on further investigation it should be established that these vessels are deficient in strength, the sooner steps are taken to remedy the defect by introducing additional frames into the *Invincible* and her sister ships the better. The bracket frame system was introduced to lighten the weight of material put into a vessel, and within certain limits it undoubtedly is a good method of doing so, but it may be that we have in the case of the *Invincible* class carried this a little too far. It is evidently a wrong policy in our anxiety to protect the guns, to leave the ship so weak that the shock of an enemy's ram would injure the bulkheads to such an extent as to prevent her being kept afloat. Of course in actual warfare the water-tight doors would be kept shut, but still the shock which prevented their being properly closed probably damaged the bulkheads themselves, so much as to cause them to leak. When the rigging has been cleared away from the wreck, and the inside can be got at, we shall be able to tell better what amount of damage she actually sustained. So far as is known at present the *Iron Duke* struck the *Vanguard*,

and opened a rent about 15ft. high in the side of the ship.

#### THE GERMAN CAVALRY.

A MILITARY correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Welsrode, Hanover, September 5, says: "Among the many Autumn manoeuvres that are now being held in all parts of Germany, perhaps the most instructive are those at present being carried out at this place. It may be said that ever since the existence of Prussia as a military nation the cavalry has been that arm in which it has specially excelled, and to which it has devoted the most unwearied attention. Ziethen and Seidlitz were probably the most able cavalry leaders that the world has known since the invention of gunpowder, and, still more, they may be declared to have laid the foundation of Prussia's greatness. To Seidlitz belongs the honor of having won the battle of Zorndorf. Apart, however, from his own brilliant successes, the principles which Seidlitz inaugurated were types that every cavalry leader copied for many succeeding generations. Kellermann and Murat, the celebrated generals of the First Napoleon, were but imitators of Seidlitz, and although for many years his principle and teaching have been allowed to fade out of memory, their real value once more is being appreciated. During the long peace after the battle of Waterloo, the Prussian cavalry, like that of every other nation, somewhat rested on the laurels they had gained in the past. In 1866, though on every occasion they displayed their accustomed bravery, they cannot be said to have come up to their standard of former years, or to that which they have since reached. Poor Captain May, in his 'Tactical Retrospect,' pointed out their shortcomings, and although during his lifetime, like many other tellers of truth, he only met with resentment, his warnings were not unheeded. Four years of incessant labor resulted in the efficiency which produced such brilliant results and contributed so much to the gigantic success of 1870. Still it is felt that there remains something yet to be done—the problem for the most effective use of cavalry under the altered conditions of war has not yet been solved.

"Will it ever still play an important part in a general action, or must it rest content with outpost duty and with holding in check the cavalry of the enemy? If used as in former days, it must inevitably suffer annihilation, like the French cavalry in every battle of 1870 where it was engaged. So convinced are the chiefs of the German army that much is now to be learnt in the handling of cavalry, that they are now busy making experiments with it, and this is the principal place where the experiments are being made.

"There are now here three cavalry brigades, each comprising two regiments, and together forming one division, under the orders of Major-General von Witzendorff, the commandant of the riding establishment at Hanover, where there is the great central school of instruction for the cavalry of the German army. To this cavalry division an 'Abtheilung,' or three batteries of horse artillery, is attached, and a party of engineers. Each cavalry regiment manoeuvres on its war footing of four squadrons—now, as in war, the fifth squadron being left behind to form a depot for sick and young horses. The strength of each squadron in the field is about 120, including non-commissioned officers, men and officers being called in from the reserve to fill up any vacancies during the manoeuvres. I shall in a future letter enter into details regarding the manner in which the Prussian cavalry is mounted, from which it will be seen that, weak as the English cavalry appear on parade, they turn out far more horses in comparison with their nominal strength than is done in this country. In fact, the taxpayer gets his full money's worth; but whether it is real economy to work young horses, with enormous weights on their backs, before they have attained their full strength, is quite another question, and one which may well engage the most serious attention of our military authorities.

"Prince Frederick Charles came here on Thursday, and was present at the drills on Friday and Saturday. The Prince of Bavaria, who commands a regiment of Bavarian Cuirassiers, arrived on Friday afternoon, and it is understood will remain here until the drills conclude on Wednesday next. The Duke of Connaught is expected this afternoon from Hanover, where he will be the guest of Prince Albert of Prussia. General Walker has been here since the drills commenced, and is watching their course with eager and critical interest, since it may be said that they are the practical test of a new system of cavalry tactics, introduced last year as tentative measure, or rather resuscitated from the time of Seidlitz.

"At the present time, when military science is advancing with such rapid strides, and when all the nations of Europe are devoting so much attention to its perfection, experiments in manoeuvring are just as valuable and are just as deserving of close attention and remark as torpedo, field-artillery, or other trials. This is more especially the case with respect to cavalry manoeuvres as regards the English army. It is seldom possible to collect in England a force of cavalry large enough to be manoeuvred in masses, and in point of fact, there is only one district or piece of ground—namely, the downs of Wiltshire—suitable for the handling of large bodies of cavalry. In Germany, as is well known, they have very exceptional advantages from the open and clear nature of their country, which is free from serious obstacles, and as a rule, fairly open.

"In this neighborhood the land partakes of the usual characteristics of North Germany, with the exception that there are numerous plantations, which are strictly preserved, troops being on no account allowed to enter them. Probably, however, on account of the claims that would be made for compensation, the cavalry here do not manoeuvre over the open country, but confine themselves to about 5,000 acres of waste land that lie about a mile and a half to the south of

his town, and are almost the only available spot for extended exercises in the district. In my next letter I shall endeavor to describe in detail some of the leading principles of new cavalry tactics."

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

#### RUSSIA THE MENACING POWER.

In the new number of *Macmillan* Colonel Chesney offers an altogether new solution of the so-called "French scare," which will, at any rate, be found a useful supplement to, or corrective of, the well-known *Blackwood* article, by those whom the latter interested. The writer's main design, however, appears to be to do away with the common impression that because France was still very weak last May, therefore there could be no truth at all in the report that Count von Moltke, and others who thought with him, strongly urged war counsels at Berlin.

Colonel Chesney asserts roundly that France was quite as backward as the *Blackwood* writer has represented, and is positive that her exact condition was at least as well ascertained in what he calls "the giant bureau on the Thiergarten" (Count von Moltke's new office, which is, in truth, a sort of military palace) as it could possibly have been to any writer for an English magazine. But then he points out forcibly and in great detail that it is not France as a single enemy, but France as the possible ally of other first class powers, that makes Berlin strategists uneasy. In fact, putting her aside as being altogether unable to play the leading part in the new military future of Europe, Colonel Chesney declares that Russia or Austria must be the real cause of that German uneasiness which not long ago caused very serious disquietude as to the maintenance of peace. Discussing somewhat in detail the position of each of these two great empires, Colonel Chesney finally clears the ground by dismissing Austria from consideration as affording, of herself, no real cause for uneasiness, and turns to "the formidable Muscovite Empire" as the one power in Europe which Germany has any ground to fear. In both the great motive powers which make for war are astir, and Russia is busily occupied in preparations for the ultimate realization of her dream of military grandeur. But, single-handed, Germany is, according to the views put forward, more than a match for her gigantic rival. And the true secret of the longing lately shown to crush France out of sight altogether, so to speak, and certainly without any real provocation on her part, lies in the fixed belief, held at Berlin, that, if this be not done, when once France is again fully equipped, and Russia has completed the reorganization which her Czar and people alike consider necessary to her greatness, a combined attack from either flank will certainly be made on Germany.

Colonel Chesney gives a brief, but clear, outline of what this Russian reorganization is intended to do, and the means for doing it; and, if the authorities (Austrian, apparently, chiefly) that he follows be correct, it seems that Russia will ultimately have, besides a field army numbering a million and a half (reserve men, ready at call, included), at least another half million troops, in the form of reserve battalions and garrison regiments, to be formed from the present depots. These two millions of her fighting line are to be supported by the Opolsheni, or Landsturm, of another million, "a mature force intended to occupy a position between that of the German Landwehr and Landsturm," and very suitable, in fact, for frontier service. And these three millions of men, who would be constantly under arms in the event of any hostilities, would be backed, in the event of invasion, by two millions more of local Opolsheni, formed out of the older classes of discharged soldiers.

It is not easy to grasp all the details of this vast project. As the *Macmillan* article truly states, the system adopted under the new Russian law is more complicated and varied than the German, or, indeed, that of any other great nation. Still, broadly speaking, it is quite certain that Russia intends, before many years are passed, to be able to throw on a neighbor a million and a half of soldiers of the first line, closely followed by a reserve, or second line, of half a million more, and then leaving another million to guard the frontiers and cover their rear, with two millions to be called out (making five in all) if war roll back within her holy territory. And it is certain that all this is perfectly known and carefully studied at Berlin, and that the chance of having to grapple with such an antagonist, whilst France strikes her old blow across the Rhine, is not a pleasant contingency.

Colonel Chesney finally points out that the immense pains and vast expenditure laid out on the Rhine and Moselle fortresses would be absolute waste if Germany had to fight France single-handed. Their real object is to make an inner barrier against French attack, to be held by troops of the second class, whilst Germany may deal with Russia on the open side by the use of a vigorous offensive; and this design can explain the apparent inequality of strength deliberately displayed on her western and eastern frontiers. He declines to prophesy the result of such a combination, but thinks it quite possible that she might come victorious out of the struggle, provided, that is, that Austria, which would hold precisely the same dominating position on the flank of the combatants as she did just before she declared against Napoleon in 1813, does not repeat her conduct of that period, and throw "her slow but heavy sword" into the balance at the first appearance of check to the army to which she owed her humiliation in 1866. The article concludes with a warm appeal to Berlin Councilors, which, coming from a quarter friendly to Germany, should have the more weight to disarm the uneasiness and almost animosity now felt throughout Europe towards their country, and discrediting such violent and high-handed proposals as that contemplated last year, the execution of which would recall the worst deeds of Napoleon against his weaker neighbors.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**MILITIA OFFICERS.**—Our friend "National Guardsman" sends us the following letter, which we print entire:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
Sir: The plain and severe comments of the JOURNAL, under date of September 18, on the letter of "National Guardsman," would be eminently just if the communication had been suggested by jealousy of Westpointers and Regular officers. Fortunately such is not the case, and I am unable to see how such a conclusion could be fairly based upon my letter. Apparently there was a little reaching in order to hit the National Guard. My only object was to show the discouraging, chilling effect produced among National Guardsmen by Regular Army officers pouring cold water down their backs, as General Sherman does all through his memoirs, especially in the paragraph referred to. I am not so utterly devoid of common sense—throwing military knowledge out of the question entirely—as to place an apprentice on a par with a skilled workman. This I consider as a fair illustration of the comparative worth of militia officers and those who are educated at West Point Academy, with a few exceptions. If you have been (as you very frankly acknowledge you have) in the company of one drunken member; yet you record what he said, as though it expressed the opinion of the organization which he and his like disgraced. I have no desire to assume a false and ridiculous position for militia officers; such for instance as was taken by your drunken friend. What I do desire, however, is to see perfect harmony and good feeling existing between the different classes of military men. Then we can take our proper places as students of the art, sure of the cheerful assistance of educated militia men in our endeavors to learn the profession in which they are already proficient. Now we seldom meet with anything but discouragement in our endeavors to learn, and are pushed one side as useless material, to be used only in a pinch. You say "the time comes every now and then when the supply of Westpointers is altogether inadequate to the wants of a suddenly raised army of large force." In just these emergencies the knowledge we may have acquired will be of value to our country. We shall then be brought into close contact with our teachers; be familiar with their system, and harmony of action would be the natural result. The vast machinery of war would be set in motion without the fearful waste and blundering experienced in the beginning of our civil contest. Officers would be easily found who could handle troops of any arm of the service, or of all arms combined, who could not only "lay out" a regular work, but at a pinch the force that should defend one. Westpointers have learned how to do these things by hard study. Militiamen can acquire the same knowledge by the same means. All I ask is encouragement and assistance from competent men in directing my studies so that no time may be wasted. As to Regular officers, other than graduates from Westpoint, I have this much to say: They have, as you say, learned their business not at West Point, but on the field of battle; that is, they are practical not theoretical soldiers. Napoleon's best marshals were nothing more. The militia contains thousands of men who have learned the business of war on the same battle fields with their Regular Army comrades. Interest or inclination led them away from the Army when the hard work was done; they brought their experience into the National Guard, and with proper encouragement they will transform that organization into a body of efficient troops able and willing to face any emergency.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.  
BROOKLYN, September 22, 1875.

We are very glad to find that "National Guardsman" has not taken our plain speaking in bad part. He misunderstands us entirely, however, when he imagines that we desire to "hit" the National Guard in any manner. It is solely because we realize so keenly and fully that the National Guard is the sheet anchor of the nation in time of peril, that we are compelled by a sense of duty to keep on calling the attention of the owners of the ship to the defective forging of the iron of which the anchor is composed. It is made of good metal, none better. Properly welded, it is capable of standing the strain of any storm. At present, however, it needs to be reformed, and that is the whole truth of the matter. Dropping the language of simile and coming to the facts of the case, let us assure "National Guardsman" that we fully sympathize with his position and that of men of his stamp. There are officers of the National Guard, and we are proud to say by no means few in number, who devote themselves to their military profession with an ardor that very often damages their pecuniary prospects in civil life. We are personally acquainted with many such, and our only regret about them is, that they are struggling so hard, and sometimes so fruitlessly, against the dead weight of vanity and dissipation that is too common among their comrades. There is but one way for these men to help themselves and benefit the National Guard, and if they would adopt that way there is a great probability of amelioration in their condition and that of service in their State. The remedy is unity of purpose and a steadfast support of each other in true military progress. In England and France very great progress has been made of late years in raising the standard of education in officer, by means of professional associations, the members of which meet to discuss professional subjects, and to hear or read essays on their special studies. In a somewhat different field—that of art—a very attractive feature has been introduced in England which has produced great results, and developed a school of art in that country to which we have no parallel as yet in America. We refer to the Sketching Clubs. In these little coteries a certain number of amateurs contribute one drawing a month to a common portfolio, marking their work with a number known only to the secretary of the club. They pay a small contribution monthly, and engage the services of a professional artist as critic. The latter examines the work, and writes remarks on each piece by its number, with suggestions for its improvement and prescription of a new subject. The improvement effected in English work by these means is stated by experts to have become remarkable within a few years past. In this idea lies the germ of much that may be made useful in the training of National Guard officers in military science. The club principle has already worked wonders with rifle shooting in America. To arouse enthusiasm in a regiment and make its members good shots it is now recognized that there is no method so efficacious as the organization of a regimental rifle club. The reason is simple. All the men who love a particular thing get together and pull together as an unit. Let the same principle be applied to military science, and the men of "National Guardsman's" stamp will be surprised at their own improvement, and at the increase of respect which they will experience from professional soldiers. Let them form clubs in their regiment, in which all interested in pure military science meet at stated terms for theoretical instruction, discussion and improvement. Let these regimental clubs organize from their best men a brigade club where matters are treated in a still more thorough manner, and let the best men of the brigade clubs be eligible for division clubs, the whole culminating in a real State Military Association, truly worthy of the name. Twenty-three years ago a State Military Association, so called, was formed in Albany, but on the wrong basis. Those of our readers who have visited it, know the reason of its present notorious failure. It failed because the wrong element was allowed to get the upper hand, the element of vanity and ostentation.

tion. As long as men are more proud of the gold lace on an uniform than of the requirements that it covers, so long are they unfit to be officers. Of such are too many of the present mainstays of this so-called Military Association, whose solitary interference in legislation last winter has done more to disorganize the National Guard in the country districts than the association can ever undo. In professional associations, devoted to hard work at the theory of military science, with the "fuss and feathers" element rigidly excluded, a great chance is opened to officers of the National Guard who really wish to become officers. To such associations, modest and hard working, the most rigid Westpointers would gladly lend aid; and their services, as critics and guides, would be invaluable. We speak from experience of many Army officers whom we say that, as a body, they are anxious to help the militia and assist its officers. Every one of them knows that in time of war they must, whether they will or no, depend on the militia for the bulk of future armies. But Army officers, like other men, have their pride. They know their business, and feel a just sense that they are superior in knowledge to most of the militia officers they meet. Were their help asked, we can assure "National Guardsman" that it would be cheerfully accorded, in all cases where it would not conflict with duties. A striking example of this is seen in San Francisco, where, from the press accounts, we learn that the Army officers volunteer their services to help their militia brethren on staff duties, in artillery practice, in everything of any difficulty. They would do the same in New York, Boston, and elsewhere, just as readily, were they only asked; and the members of the military science clubs would soon find that they held, under proper instruction and criticism, a position recognized by all the world as far superior to that of the present militia officer, who, however good individually, is too often condemned for the faults of the class to which he belongs.

**FIRST BRIGADE.**—The left wings of the different regiments of this command shot at Creedmoor on Friday, September 24. The second and third class men were represented as follows: Twelfth Infantry, 71 men; Twenty-second Infantry, 95 men; Sixty-ninth Infantry, 58 men; Seventy-first Infantry, 111 men; Seventy-ninth Infantry, 60 men. The detachments were commanded by Captain Brady, Twelfth; Captain Topping, Twenty-second; Captain Kerr, Sixty-ninth; Captain See, Seventy-first; and Captain Clark, Seventy-ninth. The inspectors were Adjutant Murphy, Twelfth; Captain Ellis, Twenty-second; Captain Carton, Sixty-ninth; Adjutant Graham, Seventy-first; Captain Rosa, Seventy-ninth. Major Fulton, Brigade Inspector, was absent. The men entering second class were as follows: Twelfth, 45 men; Twenty-second, 42 men; Sixty-ninth, 33 men; Seventy-first, 44 men; Seventy-ninth, 34 men.

**THE CANADIAN MATCH.**—The long looked for Canadian-American Match came off on Saturday, September 26, at Creedmoor, resulting in a decisive victory for the Americans, represented by the Amateur Rifle Club. The Canadians, when challenging, and since their arrival in New York, expected and hoped to meet the original American team, which had conquered at Creedmoor and Dolymount, in the Irish Matches. The members of that team, however, seem to be satisfied with glory, and declined to shoot, leaving the credit of America to the "babies" of the club, a new team, only just organized. As it turned out, the babies proved too just for the Canadians, all of whom were veteran shots, the pick of the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, Ontario, the "crack" club of the Province of Ontario, and consequently of the Dominion of Canada. The victory was decided by 24 points, the match being identical in form and number of shots with the Echo Shield and International Matches, Bennett Cup, Leech Cup, etc., viz.: Fifteen shots at each of the three long ranges, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the number of men in the team being in this instance eight, the same as the Echo Shield Matches. The shooting was by no means extraordinary, however, and when compared with that of the Echo Shield Match of the present year, falls far below it. The American total was 1,408 out of 1,800, the Canadian total 1,384 out of the same, the percentage being—American 78.22 per cent., Canadian 76.88 per cent. The Echo Shield average of 1875 was 83.35 per cent. The present match is, however, a little above the average of the Echo Shield Match of 1874, which was only 78 per cent. The match is conceded by the Canadians to be decisive of one thing—that breech-loaders can beat muzzle-loaders; and they acknowledge it frankly. At Dolymount the Rigby rifle was squarely beaten, and now the English Metford has received its quietus at the hands of American breech-loaders. The Remington Creedmoor, as in 1874, is ahead, the confidence of the team therein being as 5 to 3, the proportion of Remington and Sharps rifles used by the members. Mr. Geiger was the only American who came to grief with Remington, and that in consequence of having to use a new sight which he had not proved. The Americans all used the back position, the Canadians that with head to the target. The scores of the match, with names of parties and rifles used, are as follows:

### AMERICANS.

W. B. FARWELL—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
800.....	5 5 5 5 2 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 69
900.....	5 2 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 3 5 61
1,000.....	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 3 4 5 3 5 5 63—193

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
800.....	5 3 5 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 0 5 5 61
900.....	5 3 5 3 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 68
1,000.....	3 3 5 2 3 5 5 4 2 3 5 5 185

L. L. HEPBURN—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
800.....	3 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 2 4 5 0 5 5 60
900.....	4 0 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 62
1,000.....	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 0 5 2 62—184

L. G. BRUCE—SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
800.....	5 4 4 3 0 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 2 59
900.....	5 5 4 2 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 63
1,000.....	3 5 5 3 3 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 61—183

F. HYDE—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
800.....	2 4 5 5 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 65
900.....	3 3 4 5 3 5 3 4 3 4 5 5 5 60
1,000.....	3 0 4 5 5 3 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 56—181

H. S. JEWELL—SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
900.....	4 5 5 4 5 4 2 4 5 5 5 4 2 5 4 63
1,000.....	5 5 0 0 3 3 5 3 5 5 4 2 3 3 51
1,000.....	4 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 66—180

J. S. CONLIN—SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
800.....	3 5 5 4 3 2 4 R 3 3 5 5 3 3 51
900.....	5 3 5 5 0 4 3 3 3 5 3 5 4 4 55
1,000.....	4 3 5 5 4 0 4 3 5 3 3 4 0 4 5 52—158

L. GEIGER—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Yards.	Total.
800.....	5 5 0 0 3 2 0 5 5 8 4 3 2 46
900.....	3 2 4 2 4 5 2 4 0 3 3 4 5 4 47
1,000.....	3 5 0 3 4 5 4 2 5 5 8 0 3 50—143

### CANADIANS.

GEORGE MURISON—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.

800.....	4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 67
900.....	5 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 4 5 2 3 4 56
1,000.....	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 3 4 3 2 5 4 62—180

J. J. MASON—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.

800.....	0 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 63
900.....	5 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 4 5 2 3 4 57
1,000.....	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 3 4 3 2 4 5 62—177

DAVID MITCHELL—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.

800.....	5 3 2 3 5 5 3 2 4 0 5 5 3 3 59
900.....	2 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 65
1,000.....	4 4 0 3 5 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 5 59—177

WM. MITCHELL—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.

800.....	5 4 4 5 5 3 5 3 4 4 4 3 4 5 58
900.....	5 5 2 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 2 3 5 3 57
1,000.....	3 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 2 4 3 5 4 57—177

F. SCHWARTZ—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.

800.....	3 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 4 5 3 4 5 58
900.....	4 4 4 5 0 3 3 4 5 3 5 3 5 52
1,000.....	4 5 0 5 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 58—167

G. R. MURRAY—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.

800.....	2 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 5 59
900.....	2 2 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 50
1,000.....	4 3 4 5 3 3 4 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 58—167

JAMES ADAM—RIGBY MATCH RIFLE.

800.....	4 4 5 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 0 2 3 4 5 54
900.....	4 2 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 50
1,000.....	5 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 2 4 4 3 3 4 56—160

The day was clear and bright, the wind very puzzling, changing from right to left rear at intervals. The Americans were coached by General Dakin on the American Team plan, with target diagrams. The Canadians shot independently.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The General Inspector of Rifle Practice has issued a circular, in which he directs that immediately upon the completion of the prescribed course of rifle practice by each regiment, battalion or troop of the National Guard, its commanding officer shall issue an order publishing the names of all marksmen with their scores, and the names of all in the first class to be read upon parade. The Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice of each infantry and cavalry organization will see



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Russian Government have ordered the mobilization of their entire Horse Artillery. The measure affects 800 guns, divided into forty-eight batteries, and to be distributed immediately among the cavalry, with which they are to act in concert.

The new-born Russian Prince Alexander Vladimirovitch, grandson of the Czar, has been appointed commander of the 137th Regiment of Infantry, and also attached to the Predbrashenski Foot Guards, the Hussar Guards of the Emperor, and the Rifle Guards of the Imperial family.

The London *Broad Arrow* of September 11, in noting the fact that the Gatling gun is to form a part of the equipment of Her Majesty's ship *Sultan*, says: "We trust the time will come when Gatlings will be as much a matter of course in the equipment of Her Majesty's ships as a compass and a chronometer."

A REUTER telegram from Shanghai, September 28, states that Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, commanding the British fleet on the China station, is at Chee-Foo with four men-of-war. The London *Echo* of September 28 says: "We are informed that the government has ordered a considerable augmentation of the artillery stationed at Singapore and Hong Kong."

In Italy they are laughing rather happily at the German monument to Arminius, and they propose in reply a monument and inscription as follows: "To Drusus Tiberius Nero, surnamed Germanicus, who triumphed over Teutonic barbarism, after having defeated and put to flight Arminius, and having avenged like a good soldier the legions of P. Quintilius Varus, massacred through treachery."

A SPECIAL despatch from Vienna to the London *Daily News*, September 29, says that the Porte has addressed a circular to the foreign powers stating that a conflict is inevitable if Montenegro and Servia continue their perpetual violations of neutrality. The circular of the Porte declares that the present state of things renders it necessary to keep 100,000 men under arms between Mostar and Widdin to watch trespassers, and Turkey is unable to continue this for an indefinite time. The *Daily News* reports that Turkey intends to establish four frontier camps at Nisch, Negotin, Zvornik, and the mouth of the river Drin.

It appears from a return just published that England has spent altogether close upon seven millions (£6,987,910) on her fortifications. By far the largest sum expended at any one place was at Portsmouth, where close upon three millions has been expended, £446,813 for land and clearance, and £2,371,549 for works. Plymouth stands next, with £304,680 and £1,181,816, making a total of £1,488,496. Portland is third on the list, but with less than £400,000. A sum of £377,686 was laid out in providing and fixing iron shields.

A VIENNA paper states that the Emperor of Austria has recently inspected a train of ambulance carriages, which have been constructed at the expense of the Knights of Malta, and are now exhibited at the Eastern Railway Station at Vienna, by order of the Grand Prior of Bohemia. The train is composed of ten carriages, each capable of carrying 100 wounded persons, and it is to serve as a model to other railway companies, in case of need, for converting existing goods vans into commodious cars for the carriage of the sick and wounded.

THE Fothergill Gold Medal of the British Society of Arts is offered for an effective means of preventing or of extinguishing fire on board ship. Communications, illustrated if need be by models or working drawings, must be sent in to the society not later than the 31st of December, 1875. The council will take into consideration, with a view to reward, the best written paper containing suggestions fitted to secure prevention of fire, or the means to be adopted for the safety of life and property when fire breaks out on board ship. The council reserve to themselves the right of withholding the medal or reward offered, if, in the opinion of the judges, none of the communications sent in are deserving.

CAPT. J. F. Owen, R.A., captain-instructor at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, has submitted a paper to the Royal Artillery Institution on the experiments recently carried out in Austria with an alloy of copper and tin prepared by him, termed "bronze steel." It is said that the Austrian government has finally adopted the metal for its guns, and Capt. Owen, while pointing out the causes of failure when the bronze system was tried by England, gives to the new metal a qualified approval, and thinks it may be good policy on the part of Austria to supply herself at once with a field armament of bronze steel, on account of economy, ease, and rapidity of manufacture, and making her independent of other countries in the construction of a new field armament.

GENERAL Meigs, of the United States Army, says the London *Broad Arrow*, is to be one of the guests of the German Emperor during the forthcoming manoeuvres in Silesia. It is understood that his special object is to study the organisation of the Prussian staff, for the benefit of the American War Office. During the civil war between the North and South he was quartermaster-general of the Northern armies. Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive and lieutenant in the first regiment of dragoons of the Prussian Guards

will be one of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor William during the manoeuvres. The names of Major-General Beauchamp Walker, Lieutenant-General Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Fraser, Major Brackenbury, the Russian Governor-General of Poland, Count Kotzebue, and numerous other officers, English and foreign, have also been mentioned as likely to be present.

THE monument to be raised to the memory of the French soldiers killed at Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, and Saint Privat is making rapid progress on the Champs-Elysées at Paris. The group represents La France in an erect position, placing a crown of *immortelles* on the head of a wounded soldier, whom she is supporting in her arms. At her feet, two children, seated on an anchor, are receiving in their hands the rifle which is escaping from the soldier's hands. This monument is the result of a national subscription, and is the work of the statuary Bogino. Its final destination is Mars-la-Tour, where it will be erected over a funereal crypt, which is to contain the remains of as many French soldiers as can be collected from the numerous graves on the fields of battle around Metz. The pedestal, executed by the architect M. Moyaux, will bear the following inscription: "A la memoire des soldats morts pour la France [a Gravelotte, Saint-Privat, Sainte-Marie-aux-Chênes et Mars-la-Tour, les 16 et 18 aout, 1870.]

AN ACCOUNT of some recent experiments with Russian troops near Odessa in connection with the railway is given by the *Invalides Russes*: "A battalion of the 4th Tirailleurs, with two provision wagons and a load of cartridges, as if for a campaign, was marched to the goods station of the Odessa Railway, reaching that place at 8.35 A.M., and five minutes afterwards they commenced to take their places in a train. The wagons were got on the trucks in thirty-five minutes, the horses in fifteen minutes, and the men into the carriages in seven minutes, the whole occupying one hour and seven minutes. The train was then taken along the line for a couple of miles, when the men descended, got the wagons and horses off, and were formed in order of battle in eight minutes. They then resumed their places in the train in five minutes and returned to the station, where the getting out the wagons and horses and reforming the men occupied twenty-three minutes. There was no hurrying, or the whole might have been accomplished in a shorter time."

A LETTER to the London *Times*, dated Cattaro, Dalmatia, Sept. 8, says: "The importance of the insurrection in lower Herzegovina diminishes on near approach. While in Bosnia there is nothing worth mentioning except a panic and disorder, with an exodus of women and children, in that part of Herzegovina lying west of a line drawn from Niksic to Mostar the insurgents appear only as bands without coherence, discipline, or purpose. They are even without communications with the eastern portion of the province. The Herzegovian parts of these bands are more inclined to pillaging and petty thieving than fighting. Even the foreign volunteers, who make the fighting nucleus, suffer from their predatory propensities. They number in all apparently between one thousand and two thousand, but the majority are generally absent during the fighting, and only reappear when there is some booty to be taken. Of the bands nominally under Jurosvatic, not above 300 men mean fighting."

THE RUSSIAN army manoeuvres are more prolonged than those of any other country in Europe. The regular manoeuvres are preceded by regimental encampments, which take place chiefly in April and May, and form the chief school of the year's recruits. After these are completed come the larger assemblages, to which from year to year increasing attention is being paid by the government. This year, besides the manoeuvres of Krasnoi-Zelo, where forty-four battalions of infantry were exercised for about six weeks, with a due proportion of the other arms, there are, or have been, three other large camps formed for periods varying from one to two months, and comprising—at Warsaw, 66; at Moscow, 30; and at Kieff, 21 battalions; each with its proper force of guns and cavalry. Again, besides these, there are six less camps at Bobruisk, Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, Dunaburg, and Bender, with forces varying from 10 to 13 battalions and contingents of other arms; and, finally, one of light artillery and horse (Cossacks largely) at Elizabethgrad. These are all for combined exercises: but there are no less than twenty-four other minor camps for single arms—infantry, of course, chiefly.

THE BERLIN WAR OFFICE, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems at last to have found out the way to make compulsory military service thoroughly unpopular. Having raised the physical standard for the recruit so high that there is no longer in practice any chance of escape for those who come up to it—nineteen out of every twenty who fully reached it last year were taken on the rolls—it is now making the autumn manoeuvres so severe as to raise a general outcry in the Press over the number of sick sent to hospital from them. It is plainly a serious matter when we find in a paper usually known for its patriotic sentiments, as the *Weser Zeitung* is, such expressions as the following: "This excitement reigns in those particular circles where there is the warmest sympathy for the army and the highest respect for its officers. And there is quite discernment enough among this

part of the public to know that exertion and even danger are inseparable from the making of a soldier. But there is a due moderation to be observed in all things, and it is naturally asked whether this can have been observed when marches have been ordered without any necessity on which strong men have died like flies." These remarks will certainly not be thought too strong by those who learn that one division of the 15th corps, during its late manoeuvres, managed to kill fourteen of its infantry soldiers, and that a single company of the other division (of the 9th Bavarian infantry, by the way) had forty-five patients in hospital at last. When the British soldier remembers all the writing there was last year arising out of the case of a single man who died (of heart disease, as it proved) after the march from Chobham, he will have some reason to admit that his personal interests are better looked after than those of the wearers of the pickelhaube.

THE *Osborne*, Royal paddle yacht, has been fitted up at Portsmouth, for the approaching Indian tour of the Prince of Wales. Like the *Serapis*, she is painted white, with gold ornaments, but the beauty of her appearance will be decidedly enhanced by the scarlet of her paddle-wheels and the dark blue of her boats. The *Serapis* is undoubtedly a magnificent floating palace, but her exterior suffers to a certain extent, from an aesthetic point of view, through the exceeding simplicity of her gilt moulding and the light color of the gold employed thereon. It is expected that both ships will have all their available accommodation taken up by the necessary suite and the probable guests of the Prince. The 25th Sept. was fixed as the day on which the ships are to leave Portsmouth for Venice. His Royal Highness will embark there on board the *Osborne*, and it is not yet decided whether he goes from her to the *Serapis* as soon as the depth of water allows of the approach of the latter ship, or whether he will proceed in the *Osborne* to Corfu, where he is to meet the King of Greece, instead of at Athens, as previously arranged. The *Osborne* can be got ready for sea on the date above named without any difficulty, as the only works of importance now being carried on are the improvement of her ventilation and the fitting of a distilling apparatus for fresh water, both of which will be finished in a few days. It is curious to note, by the by, that in spite of the introduction into the English navy of the complicated inventions of Grant and Normanby, the *Osborne* is being fitted with a plain flat tube, extending for about 40 ft. along her keelson, which is the original crude idea of a fresh water manufacturing apparatus, first applied to men-of-war some five-and-twenty years ago. The reason is that condensers inside a ship make it hot, and condensers outside do not. Stores of Nixon's navigation coal, the only really smokeless kind, have been despatched to the various places which the two vessels are to call at. The *Osborne*, although tolerably capacious below, was not designed for continuous ocean service, so the *Serapis* is to carry supplies of various descriptions, including fireworks for her.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the London *Broad Arrow*, brings up the great question of the correct military parting for hair. He says: "The irrepressible 'B' considers it 'bad taste' and an 'unbecoming practice' for officers to part their hair down the centre. Pray, Sir, is 'B' a better judge in this matter than the individuals themselves? He evidently thinks so; I don't. I always part my hair in the centre (fashion moreover, I imagine to be scarcely modern!) without any apprehension of the authorities adopting the silly legislation suggested by your correspondent. The editor thus responds to his conflicting correspondents: There is much to be said in favor of parting the hair down the centre—e.g., it enables the forage cap to be cocked over the left or the right ear without disturbing the balance of the side hair—it gives the appearance of an equally balanced head, at least in exterior appearance. When the hair is very long and the forehead is bound with a metal fillet, it is suggestive of strength and activity, as in the case of the acrobat. It has also the advantage of proving the steadiness of a morning hand, and the clearness of a morning eye; but it has, on the other hand, great disadvantages—the fair sex of a certain age, for instance, find that from being constantly parted in one place the head becomes less conservative of its hair, and a tendency to wiggism is superinduced. If we are to consider the matter from a poetic point of view it must be remembered that Milton parted his hair in the middle, while Eliza Cook preferred a side parting. On the whole, probably the middle parting by men may be justified as a protest against the woman's right movement among those ladies who claim to imitate the manly appearance of the side parting. The example of the Duke of Cambridge certainly warrants, to some extent, the practice of those officers whose hair is parted in the middle; but His Royal Highness would probably not desire his case to be considered a governing precedent. We believe we are fully warranted in stating that some time previously to his adopting the present central division his hair was divided at the side. We are at liberty to refer to the frontispiece of Pinnock's Goldsmith's 'England,' for confirmation of this statement which, we trust, will not be rudely contradicted by Dr. Russell.

ACCORDING to the *Borsenzeitung*, the two parks of siege artillery which were lately attached to the

German army are now being completed by the addition of sixteen ammunition transport columns to each of them. Each column will consist of forty-six ammunition wagons, six rack wagons, a field smithy, and some baggage and forage wagons; it will be commanded by a captain or first lieutenant of the transport corps of the landwehr artillery, and, besides the drivers, a fireman and thirty artillery soldiers will be attached to it. In addition to the guns belonging to each park, a certain number of the 15 centimetre coil guns, now placed in the German fortresses, will be made available for siege purposes. The range of these guns is 10,000 paces, or nearly a German mile, and they are loaded with 6-2 kilogrammes of prismatic powder; they are specially adapted for bombardment, and are very effective for shrapnel-fire at great distances. There are now fifty of them at Metz and forty at Mayence. The carriages for the siege-guns have been newly constructed of

iron, in accordance with the recommendations of the German artillerists, based on the experiences of the late war. One of the parks of siege artillery will be kept at Spandau, together with all the necessary equipment, and the other will be divided between Coblenz and Posen. The *Borsenzeitung* believes that the artillery *materiel* now possessed by Germany is far more effective and more ready for use at the shortest notice than that of any other European army. As to the number of troops which Germany can bring into the field in case of a war, it appears by the latest returns that 10,000 fully trained men are added yearly to the first-class depot reserve, and as the period of service in that class is seven years, this is equivalent to a force of 112,000 men. The yearly recruiting is estimated to produce 130,000 men, or 150,000 for the twelve years' service; but the number actually recruited, making ample allowance for deaths, invalids, etc., is 10,000 more, so that the

total force of regulars and reserves amounts to 1,680,000. The war establishment, however (exclusive of officers, surgeons, and clerks), is only 1,270,000. This leaves, together with the depot reserves above mentioned, a surplus of 522,000 men, or, deducting 120,000 for casualties, a force of 400,000 men at least available for supplementing the fixed war establishment. From these figures the *Borsenzeitung* concludes that in the event of a war Germany will have upwards of 1,600,000 trained soldiers at her disposal, besides the landsturm.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

HUSTON—BROWN.—At Fort Ripley, Minn., Sept. 13, by Captain M. J. Kelley, Lieut. Joseph F. Huston, of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, to Miss HARRIET H. BROWN.

## STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(OCTOBER 2, 1875.)

\*\* We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regt. No.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
King. Hus. Ors. 1st	Willet's Pt, NYH	Willet's Pt, NYH	Willet's Pt, NYH	Willet's Pt, NYH	Willet's Pt, NYH	West Point, N Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d	Benicia Bks, Cal	*Cp Bidwell, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	*Cp M'Dermitt, Nev	*Benicia Bks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Fort Walla Walla, Wn T	*Cp Halleck, Nev	Camp Harney, Or	
3d	Ft Sanderson, W T W. T.	Ft Fred Steele, W T W T	Cp Brown, W T	+Ft Laramie, Neb	Cp Stambau h'WT	Cp Sheridan, Neb	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	+Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Nob	
4th	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	+Ft Laramie, W T	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft Fetterman, W. T.	Cp Robinson	Camp Sheridan, Neb	Sidney Barracks, W T	+Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson,		
5th	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, I T	Cheyenne Ay, I T	OnSweetwater,Tx	Ft Sill, Ind T	OnSweetwater,Tx	Ft Sill, I T	OnSweetwater,Tx	Ft Sill, Ind T	Neb	
6th	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hayes, Kas	Cp Supply, I T	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Cp Supply, I T	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Gibson, I T	Ft Riley, Kas	
7th	Camp Lowell, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp San Carlos, AT	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp McDowell, A T	
8th	Ft Concho, Tex	*Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	*Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Griffin, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	
9th	Ft Lincoln, D T	Ft Lincoln, D T	Shreveport, La	Ft A. Lincoln, D T	Ft Lincoln, D T	Ft A. Lincoln, D T	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va	
10th	Ft Santa Fe, N. M.	Fort Bayard, N M	Ft Union, N M	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	
11th	Ft Clark, Ts	Ft Clark, Ts	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	
12th	Ft Concho, Tex	*Ft Concho, Tex	*Ft McKavett, Ts	*Ft McKavett, Ts	*Ft Concho, Tex	*Ft Concho, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	*Ft Concho, Ts	
13th	Charleston, S C	*Ft Barrancas, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	
21	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	
3d	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Ft Moore, Va	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Niagara, N Y	
4th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	Alcatraz, Is, Cal	
5th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	
Inf.											
1st	Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule Ay	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	
2d	Ft Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Ft Vernon, Ala	Ft Vernon, Ala	Ft Vernon, Ala	Ft Vernon, Ala	Ft Vernon, Ala	Ft Vernon, Ala	Ft Vernon, Ala	Ft Vernon, Ala	
3d	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	
4th	Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Cp Brown, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Port Bridge, W T	
5th	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Cheyenne Ay, I T	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	
6th	Ft Buford, D. T.	St. R. Ag'y, D. T.	Ft A. Lincoln, D T	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	
7th	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	
8th	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	
9th	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	
10th	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	
11th	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Gridin, Tex	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	
12th	Angel Island, Cal	Cp Mojave, A T	Angel Isl. Cal	Camp Independ- ence Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	*Angel Isl. Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	*Angel Isl. Cal	*Angel Isl. Cal	*Angel Isl. Cal	
13th	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Vicksburg, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	
14th	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	
15th	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	Ft Hill, Idaho	
16th	Ft Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	
17th	Nashville, Tenn	Lebanon, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Jackson, Miss	Little Rock, Ark	Humboldt, Tenn	Lancaster, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Little Rock, Ark	Frankfort, Ky	
18th	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Rice, D T	Stag's Rock Ag'y, D T	Ft Ab'm Lincoln, D T	Ft Ab'm Lincoln, D T	Ag'y, D T	Ag'y, D T	
19th	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	
20th	Ft Lyon, CT	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Laredo, Kas	Ft Laredo, Kas	Ft Lyon, C T	Sweetwater, Ts	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	
21st	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Kipley, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Penitina, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Ft E. Peabody, Minn	Ft E. Peabody, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	
22d	Ft Vancouver WT	Cp Harney, Or	Ft Wrangell, Alaska	Ft Townsend, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Vancouver WT	Ft Vancouver, W T	
23d	Ft Wayne, Mich	Madison Bks, NY	Pt Porter, N Y	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	
24th	Omaha Bks, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	N. Platte, Neb	Ft Fred Steele, W T	CheyenneDep WT	Ft Russell, W T	Ft Russell, W T	Ft Russell, W T	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	
25th	Ft Brown, Ts	Ringsold Bks, Tex	Ft McIntosh, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Stockton, Ts	Ft Brown, Tex	*Ft Duncan, Ts	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	
	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Quinlan, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	

First Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Walls, Wash. T; Co. M, Ft Colville, Wash. T; Co. N, Ft Laramie, W T; Co. O, M, Ft Sheridan, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Cheyenne Ay, I T; Company M, On Sweetwater, Tex. Fifth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Lyon, C T. Co. M, Ft Grant, A T. Company M, Ft Totten, D. T. Company M, Ft Rice, D. T. Company M, Ft Clark, Tex; Company M, Ft Johnston, R I. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Concho, Tex; Company M, Ft Stockton, Ts. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Barrancas, Fla; Company M, Ft Barrancas, Fla. Second Artillery—Company L, Ft Macon, N. C.; Company M, Ft Johnston, N. C. Third Artillery—Company L, Ft Wadsworth, NY H; Company M, Ft Wadsworth, NYH. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Ft Adams, R I; Company M, Ft Preble, Me.

\* In the field operating against the Indians.

† With the Black Hills expedition.

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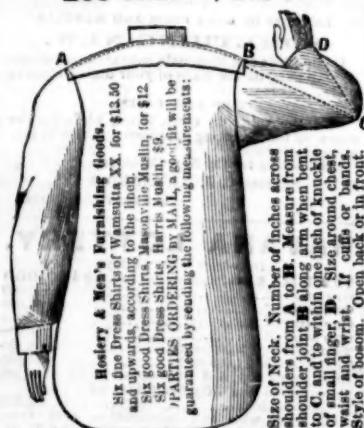
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